THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS,
Editors and Proprietors.

TO WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

THE DAILY JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at EIGHT DOLLARS per annum; FOUR DOLLARS for six months; SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per month for a shorter period.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL at Two Dollars per annum; ONE DOLLAR for six months. No subscription received to the WEEKLY for less than six months.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 29. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1873. NO. 5.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1873.

MORE YET.

And still another very handsome club of subscribers from a friend at Point Caswell, with the promise of being clubbed again soon.

MORE CLUBS.

And still another clubful subscribers for the JOURNAL, and this time it is one of huge proportions. It comes from the lower part of Brunswick county, and is certainly a full grown club, extending over several postoffices. We have entered on our books nearly a hundred new subscribers during the past week.

JUSTICE TO THE SOUTH.

The New York *Tribune*, commenting on the action of the House on Thursday in restoring the names of Southern pensioners of the war of 1812, says:

"The House was manly and generous, yesterday, in restoring to their place on the pension rolls the Southern survivors of the war of 1812.

"That they should have been stricken off that brief roll in a moment of patriotic passion was natural enough, even though it may not have been certain that they voluntarily sympathized with the rebellion; but it is too late now to discuss what peculiar views these aged veterans of another war had in 1861. Nobody will taint Messrs. Butler, Bingham and Willard with having courage to say now or Southern men good words which they would not have dared to say during the late campaign. We are heartily glad that these gentlemen can honestly declare there is no longer any use in polishing up the memories of the rebellion in order to keep them bright."

And the Baltimore *Sun* says:

"The late decision of the House of Representatives to restore the names of Southern soldiers of the war of 1812 and of their widows to the pension roll is more important as indicative of a readiness to look over 1861 to 1812, than from any great benefits it will confer upon the number of persons in the Southern States likely to be affected by this action of the House. It is now full sixty years since the soldiers of that period bore arms in defence of the country, and the number of survivors must be very small. But the money consideration to these survivors is the very smallest part of the matter. If the action of the House may be regarded as indicating a returning sense of justice and fair play to the Southern communities in recovery, significance which it takes on in the whole American people."

A FEDERAL NEWSPAPER CAPE NOT DEAD.

The Northern papers continue to manifest unmistakable uneasiness over the importance to the whole nation putting the Southern States on a footing again, financially, as speedily as possible, and the pleasantry at the expense of the million dollars of bonds by the Federal Government in aid of the railroad to connect it and the Pacific coast, seems to be very generally condemned, even among the Radical newspapers, as being the matter of a job.

The financial condition of the Southern States is now almost universally reddish than their political condition at the war, of course, left them impoverished and burdened with debt. It was expected that they would rapidly recuperate, but in spite of the indebtedness many have swollen upon them, their liquidation or bankruptcy are the only alternatives. Compromise is seriously considered by many, and has to be resorted to, unless some plan is developed by which that may be averted. In Virginia the State is able to pay its millions of bonds, produce to go into the insurance business, and in every part of the lately impoverished country, save only Texas, abject universal poverty, corporate and individual, prevails. In this extremity it has been suggested that the General Government should assume the debts of the States. Mr. Hale proposes it in his recent speech on the corruptions of southern politics, and he is no more in all the great trade centres cordially anathematized. The debt of North Carolina is $30,000,000, South Carolina $40,000,000, Virginia, $45,000,000, Georgia, $10,500,000, Alabama, $7,500,000, Mississippi, $25,000,000, Louisiana, $24,000,000, Texas, $8,000,000, Florida, $6,000,000, or an aggregate indebtedness in the States of $207,000,000. The most feasible plan suggested is that Congress "authorized the issue of $200,000,000 of bonds by the general government, to be distributed under suitable restrictions, among the Southern States, for the purpose of relieving in part, the people from liabilities contracted since the war for works of internal improvement by their respective State governments." Either this or some other measure must be adopted for the assistance of the powerless South or its recovery will be indefinitely delayed.

Even the New York *Times*, its most malignant and unrelenting enemy of the South, is constrained to give its approval to the proposed scheme of relief.

A Fearful Story of Poverty.

The New York *Times* relates the following fearful story of poverty in Brooklyn:

A seamstress was arrested the other day, in Brooklyn, for pawning clothing which she had taken home to sew, and upon her examination the following evidence was elicited: She asserted that she was employed by a Miss Phillips, of this city, who paid her 17 cents for making a pair of trousers, 50 cents for making twelve pair of drawers, and 25 cents for making six shirts. Because she did not finish the trousers as soon as she had agreed to, Miss Phillips refused to pay her, and she thereupon pawned them to keep her family from starving. Here is a case which ought to interest those women who are continually crying out against the tyranny of men. It was not a man who cheated from the poor seamstress such quantities of work at such a preposterous price. It was a woman who refused to pay her the wretched pittance which she asked, on the pretence that she had not finished her work sufficiently soon.

WHO SHALL IT BE?

Our Republican friends in this State are getting up quite a "tempest in a teapot" over the relative claims of Judge Settle and Senator Pool for a seat in the Cabinet—a family quarrel with which we have nothing to do.

We have seen no manifestations on the part of President Grant that he will appoint either of them or "any other man." Unless Treasurer Boutwell is elected United States Senator, in place of Vice-President Wilson, we do not believe there will be a change in the Cabinet, and if Mr. Boutwell's portfolio is to be given away, hardly any Southern man will get it. At least, no man in sympathy with Southern commercial and agricultural interests can hope to get it. We do not know, however, if this exception would exclude Pool. But Northern capitalists are very suspicious, and will hardly be willing to trust a traitor.

If, however, one of the Southern "fire tried" loyalists is to be complimented with a position in the Cabinet, we suppose Settle would do as well as any of them. He has brains enough to fill an unimportant position with credit. He has some soul and feeling. He is a "good fellow." He is a good-looking man, also, and will look well around the council board, and adorn a festive occasion with great credit to himself and his State.

John Pool has brains enough, and that is all. His mind and body are ill shaped. His appearance and manners repulsive. His influence, anywhere and everywhere, like his soul, is small.

When John Pool took his seat in the United States Senate he had advantages which ought to have given him an influence for good second to few men in that body. Thank God he obtained no position, for it would have been used for the prostration and ruin of his State. He is a man of ability. He had occupied a prominent position as one of the leaders of the old Whig party of the State, when his party friends and party opponents were gentlemen of integrity and brains. He went to the United States Senate when the Republican party of the Union desired good material in the South. They found themselves cursed with representatives in both branches of Congress, without brains, without character, without "local habitations or names." It was to be supposed that under these circumstances that so conspicuous an exception as John Pool would have at once established a reputation and won an influence in the Senate, which would have at least lifted him above the worthless vagrants by whom he was surrounded.

Not so however. Not the equal of Aldrich or Sawyer in influence, he occupied a position no better than the Reads or the upstart Ames, or Lieutenant Clayton. And he will leave a record no more worthy or useful. Indeed, until Governor Alcorn had his seat, it does not appear that any Southern Republican has won a position in the Senate which has commanded it the respect even of his party friends.

Provided Grant will take the advice of "a rebel," who has as little to ask for himself as for his administration as he is apt to have for disloyalty, we confidently take Settle. We give the matter although we suspect that it will not be heeded by Grant as it will be by Settle.

THE CONSUMPTION OF AMERICAN COTTON IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* says: The course of the cotton market the last two years well illustrates the effect of price on consumption. We refer to this point now, as it may help our readers to appreciate the force, or lack of force, of the estimates for the coming year in some of the Liverpool annual circulars now appearing. In 1871, our large crop year, English spinners took weekly 34,700 bales of American cotton; however, at the end of the year they had according to Ott-Trumpler added to their stock nearly 150,000 bales American, their actual value could not have exceeded 32,000 bales. This year the takings have been about 26,000 bales American, and stock in spinners' hands reduced about 75,000 bales, which would make the consumption about 28,000 bales, or a falling off in consumption of American of 4,000 bales per week. This result has been brought about by a rise in the price to a point averaging this year 10.86d. for Middlings Orleans at Liverpool, against 8 77d., the average for the previous year.

The leading Liverpool circular of January 1st, as a basis for its argument with regard to the future, misstates, of course, unintentionally—the past. It says: "The actual consumption of American cotton this past year, (although no reduction of spinners' stock), has been about 28,000 bales per week, and the year before 34,800 bales per week." Evidently this statement is an oversight, for according to it the consumption is increased this year above the takings by the amount of decrease in spinners' stock, but there is an omission to decrease the takings of 1871 by the amount which went into spinners' stock that year. The actual consumption would, therefore, with this correction, average for the two years only 30,000 bales, as we have given it above. Then, again, this same writer gives the continental consumption of American at 850,000 bales last year, and increases it to 950,000 bales for this year.

According to Ott-Trumpler, the total takings of American for the Continent (six ports) for three years, have only been 2,028,000 bales, being an average of 676,000 bales; or for the last two years of an average of 710,000 bales. The past year the takings were only 501,000 bales. Adding to these averages for the two and three years, 90,000 bales, the amount used by Russia and other ports, not included in his figures, and we have the average continental takings for the past three years, 766,000 bales. As to the coming year, unless prices here are going down to fifteen cents, as they did in 1870, the supposition that the takings would equal that year's takings, when so large an amount went into stock, would appear unreasonable.

In discussing, then, this question of future consumption in Europe, it strikes us that the past and present surroundings of the market cannot be too closely scrutinized. A year of the cheapest cotton since 1860-'61 certainly cannot be our guide for an estimate. Nor will the past three years furnish us a correct standard, as those years cover a period of far larger spinning capacity than was ever before attained, and during thirty of the thirty-six months the activities of English machinery were stimulated to the highest ever known for a continuous twelvemonth. This spindle capacity is still increasing under contracts not complete; but are not the conditions adverse to an increased, or even a sustained employment of the spindles? Cotton is comparatively dear: the mill expenses enhanced; profits have almost or quite ceased on the production of all but the finer fabrics; the tendency is continually toward finer yarns, and a consumption of cotton per spindle; and the general features of the trade, as reported, are dullness and disaster in the place of activity and good returns.

Nothing but lower prices can restore the desirable conditions—full activity with profit—which prevailed for about two years prior to the mid-summer of 1872. Either the production of cotton goods and yarns must be shortened so as to force an advance of prices by deficiency of supply, or prices must fall so far as to enlarge the distribution of those goods. When high prices follow upon an excessive distribution of goods among the consumers, who are chiefly of the world's poor people, the alternative of lower prices or restricted markets is inevitable. It has been shown repeatedly that the consuming world can for months deny itself the purchase of high priced fabrics. Lower prices of goods imply lower prices of raw cotton, or disaster to the manufacturing interests and stopping work. Whether England shall increase or diminish her consumption of cotton during 1873 is therefore a question of price.

We abstain for the present from making any exact estimate of the probable consumption this year. The figures for the past twelve months are not all in yet, and, besides, a very short time will throw much light also on the question of supply. What we have said, however, would indicate that, in our opinion, with cotton at ten pence, the circular in question has considerably over-estimated European consumption.

A SCORCHING ARTICLE.

Northern Southern Regarding the Dishonest Senators.

NEW YORK, February 6. The *Herald*, this evening, comments editorially on the Credit Mobilier exposures. It says: "Clarkson has not dared to appeal to the judgment of the Senate and country upon his dealings with Durant. Caldwell acts on the principle, 'dead and, sooner'd mender.' Pomeroy is likely to come down and at meekly unto the end of his term. Patterson and Wilson ask no judgment from their peers. Colfax has not courage to demand a trial from the Senate. Dawes, Garfield and Kelley have not dared to controvert a single newspaper statement. A frank and free statement of the case would have followed a consciousness of innocence, but there has been much equivocation and mistaken or falsehood imputed. Patterson, Colfax, Kelley and Garfield are utterly inexcusable, and their case demand swift and terrible retribution. The country demands this act of Congress, and there is no way to evade the duty. As regards those Congressmen who have confessed, the country will be satisfied with their resignations. "Of Patterson," the Herald says, "he is the worst of all; worse even, if possible, than Colfax. But he is beyond any national punishment." Impeachment, it thinks would be fruitless, and it indicates expulsion and disgrace, as the true desire of those it does not mention.

Penalties for Failure to Register Tax Licenses.

The sum little sum of $276 in all.

There is a little peculiarity, though, attached to this fluck, moreover, that is worthy of notice. We are informed by a merchant in the city that, several months ago, he applied to Mr. Cantwell to know if it was necessary for him to register his license. He was *advised by him not to, as that it was not necessary.* Whether the advice given then was correct or not the action taken during the past week, we are not prepared to say. We only respectfully present the fact to the attention of this Honor.

The Raleigh *News* says: "Yesterday, Deputy U. S. Marshal Clark received from the Clerk of the Western North Carolina District Court, a subpœna for John Stronach, directing him to come at once and return precept by return mail. The only John Stronach to be found in Wake county was an infant son of W. C. Stronach, who was born just one month after the Judge gave the order for the subpœna, but the Deputy Marshal had no instructions as to the age of the person upon whom the subpœna was to be served, and consequently obeyed the letter of the law by leaving the precept at the abode of the person to whom it was directed.

The following, taken from the Weekly Herald, published at Grand Haven, not only answers the question, but conclusively proves that the great Northwest is looking to a direct connection with the Gulf at Pensacola: "President Bennett informs us that he has secured a loan sufficient to construct and equip the railroad he has sometime been laboring at, from Grand Haven through Ohio via Columbus on to Cincinnati and thence to Pensacola, Florida, connecting the best harbor on Lake Michigan with the best harbor on the Gulf of Mexico. The loan also includes sufficient to construct a line of ocean steamers, connecting the trains by direct route to Cuba."

A gallant New Haven swain went with two fair ones to be vaccinated. At the first touch of the lancet the youth fainted, and was carried home on a shutter by the young ladies after their arms had been attended to.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

New Commission House.

Mr. Owen Fennell, Jr., has opened a commission house on North Water street, in this city. Prompt and personal attention will be given to all produce consigned to his care. Mr. Fennell is, deservedly, one of the most popular men in our city, and we hope that he will do well.

General Estes' House Burned.

A gentleman who arrived here last night, by the Wilmington and Weldon train, informs us that the residence of General L. G. Estes, in Edgecombe county, was burned to the ground on Friday night. The cause of the fire and the amount of loss, as well as other particulars, could not be ascertained.

Slight Accident.

A white lad by the name of James Ellis, some 12 or 13 years old, was accidentally struck in the forehead yesterday by a pistol ball, which was hurled from a sling in the hands of a playmate. The skin on the forehead was cut, but the wound was not serious, although painful. It was sufficiently serious, though, to call for the prompt suppression of the sling nuisance.—*Daily Journal, 9th.*

Lamp Accident.

A serious fire nearly resulted on Friday night, at Mrs. Stevens on's boarding house, on Fourth street, by the overflow of a kerosene lamp in a room occupied by Messrs. W. E. Worth and Spencer LeGrand. This latter gentleman was arranging the lamp when the oil ran over and spread upon the burner on which the lamp was placed, becoming ignited as it did so. Mr. Le Grand quickly got a bucket of water and dashed it upon the fire, which suppressed it. The bureau was scorched and a few small articles on it were burned, which was all of the damage done.

Legislative Locals.

In the Senate, on Friday, on motion of Mr. Allen, the bill to incorporate the Carolina Central Railway Company was made the special order for Thursday next.

The bill to authorize the levy of a special tax in Bladen county passed its second reading.

The engrossed bill to incorporate the Cape Fear and People's Steamboat Company passed its second and third readings.

In the House, a bill to incorporate King Solomon Lodge, A. Y. M., of Robeson county, passed its second and third readings.

The Wadesboro' Fire.

The *Argus* office, in Wadesboro', narrowly missed destruction during the recent fire in that town. That paper says: "Everybody on the *Argus* office square moved out of their homes, except ourselves, we having determined to remain until driven out by the flames, and at four different times the roof of the *Argus* office caught on fire, but was successively extinguished by the noble and manly efforts of Mr. L. L. Treadaway, Ned Plunkett and Joe Crawford, who stood by us at the critical moment, when almost all had given up the building for lost and the heat was so intense it was almost a physical impossibility to withstand it.

The damage done to the *Argus* office is totally insignificant when compared to its narrow escape, and although it is somewhat "pied" up it will not stop an issue, and in a week or so we shall have recovered from the state of confusion into which we were thrown. We confess, though, it was miraculously saved. The *Herald* pays a glowing compliment to the intrepidity of Mr. S. F. Gardner, the Assistant Editor of the *Argus*, as displayed on that occasion.

Resignation and Appointment.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Wilmington North Carolina Life Insurance Company, held Thursday afternoon, Maj. Jas. H. Hill was elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Maj. D. R. Cameron.

Maj. Cameron resigns this position to accept the Vice Presidency of the North Carolina State Life Insurance Company, at its session in which he was recently elected. We regret that he has found it necessary to resign, and especially to do it in the most unselfish sense, but we feel a pride in the success of our young townsman, and are confident that, in the extended sphere of action he will gain in increasing reputation for himself and the stockholders.

Maj. Hill comes to us a United States navy and Treasurer of the Wilmington, I. & F., is a gentleman well known and esteemed in this community, and a thorough business man, and we feel confident that he will be worthily filled the vacancy created by Maj. Cameron. We think the Company has made a excellent one.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 6, 1873.

Col. W. L. DeRosset, President of the Chamber of Commerce:

SIR: The monthly visit of your Committee to the public works for the improvement of our harbor, was made yesterday, the 5th, on board the Steamtug Gen. T. Easton, Capt. Lowry, in the company of Capt. C. S. Phillips, Assistant Engineer.

Since our last visit on the 4th of January (recorded on the 9th), there have been sunk one hundred and fifty-two sets of cribs placed in position and filled with stone to low water mark, and about sixty-nine feet of the superstructure finished and planked; about two hundred feet of the superstructure work is in course of construction, of which about one-half is nearly finished.

It will thus be seen that the breakwater is now attained in extreme length to about thirty-seven hundred and fifty-three feet, leaving about 550 feet yet to construct. Of which about twenty-four hundred and eighty-two (2,480) feet are perfectly complete, and two hundred feet more nearly so.

It will be remembered that the past month has been unusually boisterous, which has obstructed full work. Add to this that, for better security, the Engineer has thought proper to place crosswise alternate cribs of his foundation, thus partially accomplishing more work than the lineal measurement of the breakwater would seem to indicate; there has likewise been considerable labor bestowed upon the placing of bags filled with sand against the work to stop the leaks, which has already had the happy effect of allowing the sand beach to form directly against the breakwater, all of which accounts for the apparent small amount of work done during the past month.

The beach in front continues to follow the work very satisfactorily, and the outside shoals are coming up handsomely to its support. Everything presents an encouraging appearance.

Nature has proven herself no laggard in the performance of her part, in closing up and healing up, this *unnatural* outlet to our river, this "*Inedmus*" which, for a century or more, has rested with blighting influence upon the commerce, trade and prosperity of our city and State, and we may well add upon the commerce of our whole country; and restoring our harbor to its primitive beauty and usefulness, placing our commerce where *she* originally designed it, on an equal footing, at least, with other ports of the Southern Atlantic Coast.

The inward point of Federal Point, and the outer point of Smith's Island beach, continue to wear, the latter, somewhat threatening. The beach, catch-sand fences, and grass are doing well, and about as last reported.

Zeke's Island is evidently growing rapidly, and bids fair, very soon, to lose its identity as such, but may remain for some time to come, a *point* of some notoriety.

We are unable to make any definite statement of what is going on at the main outlet to the harbor. Vessels continue to enter, drawing more water than is reported by the pilots as existing.

Capt. Wakely, of the steamship *Pioneer*, reports having entered at low tide, drawing 11½ feet of water, while 7½ feet is all that is reported to exist upon the Rip. We are unable to reconcile these conflicting reports, and must await the facts from the report of the coast survey party now at work.

Since our last report your Committee have been placed in possession of the report of the Board of Engineers, convened for the purpose of investigating the value of this harbor for general commerce, and also as a harbor of refuge, supply and repair of the navy in the event of war, and the practicability of restoring it to its primitive condition, or improving it. This report is full and comprehensive, grasping the subject in a practical, commonsense manner, making such suggestions and recommendations as might be expected of men eminently qualified for the service, and in earnest to restore and secure this great prize to their country's use and honor.

It is hoped that Congress will see the importance, and feel the necessity, for appropriating to this work, *at least*, the full amount called for by the Chief Engineer, to enable him to open the main ship channel at once, and give us the benefit of it without further delay. If the appropriation should be insufficient, the opening of the harbor to general commerce may be delayed indefinitely, while no doubt can exist of the feasibility of doing it, during the approaching fiscal year, if the means are afforded.

Respectfully submitted,
H. NUTT, Chief's, &c.

A Commendable Charity.

Each time that Speaker Blaine has come down to the floor from his elevated chair to address the House he has created a sensation, and produced a good deal of excitement. One instance was when, more than a year ago, he called Gen. Butler to account for alleged injustice done the Speaker, and the other was when he demanded an investigation into the charges made against him in connection with the Credit Mobilier scandal, which resulted in the creation of the Poland Committee, which is now proceeding with the investigation. Late Monday afternoon the Speaker walked deliberately to the desk of Mr. Dawes, the latter gentleman being in the chair, and was immediately recognized and accorded the floor. His manner was, as on former similar occasions, very serious, and his appearance on the floor was a sufficient signal for a momentary stir, and then all was quiet as could be, and so continued until Mr. Blaine had concluded his remarks. An audible sigh of relief was drawn by those present when it was discovered that the purpose was not to chastise anybody or to ask for another investigation, but to ask unanimous consent to bring in a bill granting a pension to Mr. Wood, widow of Robert C. Wood, late surgeon in the army. He spoke in a very sympathetic and feeling manner, and assured the House that he had just had an interview with the lady in question, whose circumstances are such that he refrained from including them in the House, but he had felt warranted in giving his assurance that less than Congress'd the pension of $15 a month to the widow of the deceased surgeon. President of the United States, to suffer for the want of pecuniary assistance. He therefore moved that the House unanimously grant her a pension of $15 per month, to begin from the time of her husband's death, March, 1869. The bill was thereupon adopted without a dissenting voice. Mrs. Wood is the daughter of the late Zachary Taylor.

Some of the attendants of the Boston Circle in connection with Fanuel's public entertainments, is very well that it matches should sometimes surpass politics. It is pleasant to know that when some bright particular star shines in one assembly, and receives one of the Governorship, right in the next assembly, and receives one of the poetic fire of Tammany Hall, the Democratic Governor of the North Carolina, and the Democratic State in which it is located, may well be proud of it, and may well congratulate itself that it has a Congress "scooping out" Northern Congressmen. Nature and civilization are not wide-less. No matches is not always slow. Every man who has gained power or pelf by arraying one portion of our country against the Southern people may cheerily send his dozen

In one of his last letters, Washington, expressing a wish for peace, says: "Peace will put a stop to the head of your shares." Strange that the worst crime against civilization which he then feared from infidel, revolutionary France, New England priests can still anathematize as the chief sin of the age, purpose, and New England poetry gloat over.

There are odds spirits in New England as everywhere else. They are thousands of clear heads and honest hearts, whose judgments are just, when the means of judging rightly are possessed. No candid visitor to the South from these regions but acknowledges previous error as to facts. And even as to that multitudinous mutual admiration society, which the *Globe* represents, may not their mental vagaries be the result simply of ignorance? In some directions their vision is eminently clear. Indeed, they know everything, except a few things which outside barbarians value; such, for instance, as honor, good faith, politics and religion. Here their visions dim. If reverence and love are the essence of religion, what clear idea can they have of it who ignore Bible teachings, and whose very philanthropy is malignant and fratricidal? Are not their ignorant of political history who calls us "rebels," "traitors," as if were the subjects of the Northern people, as the great rebel and traitor G. Washington was a subject of George III? What idea of good faith have they who break their side of a compact, and then murder us for considering it broken? What meaning do they attach to the word honor, with whom Butler is an idol?

The Globe affirms of all its constituents the warmest good will of the South. With equal sincerity we may attribute all their mistakes to simple ignorance, and we here cheerfully contribute our mite to reinforce their stock of knowledge, especially self-knowledge.—Charleston *News*.

STATE NEWS.

Hog cholera in Hillsboro'.

Hickory Tavern wants a bank.

Shad $1 50 a pair in Newbern.

Charlotte has a shooting gallery.

Tournament at Pikesville yesterday.

Eggs 25 cents a dozen up in Winston.

Mecklenburg county had 24 marriages last month.

The Radicals of Edgecombe to-day nominate a successor to W. P. Mabson, the disqualified Legislator.

Somebody stole a pile of clothes from Mr. Gardner, of the Wadesboro' *Argus*, during the recent fire in that town.

The Wadesboro Argus learns that Rev. J. T. Bland, of that town, is recovering from the injury received at the fire.

The fourth page of the Raleigh Sentinel, while being transported from the stone to the press, Wednesday night, fell to the ground and pied.

In the case of Ed. Williams, convicted of murder at the last regular term of Pitt Superior Court, and sentenced to be hung, the Supreme Court has affirmed the judgment.

The Winston Sentinel says: Frank Joiner, living near Baltimore, in Yadkin county, while scuffling with another young man over a pistol, was severely wounded by its accidental discharge. The ball entered the side and lodged in the hip-bone.

The Raleigh Era says: A Mr. Clapp, of Guilford county, was seen to eat one dozen hard boiled eggs, then sucked forty-four, and then bet three dollars he could suck forty more, and twenty more were given him and he shelled them on top of the dose. This is a fact.

The Charlotte Observer says: Last night a man by the name of Garrett, very much under the influence of liquor, fell on the pavement and broke his collar bone to fragments. Dr. Miller was called in but the man was so much intoxicated Dr. M. could do nothing for his relief. He will be treated this morning.

One of the Greensboro' merchants purchased a nice lot of butter a few days ago, done up in pound balls. It was splendid; he paid a nice price for it and sold it a small advance; but imagine his disgust when his customer returned it, said he found that all that nice butter was nothing more nor less than meal dough and coarse salt plastered over. This seems as near the wooden nutmeg business as anything we have heard of, of late.

The Charlotte Observer says: On Saturday night last two negroes escaped from the jail of this county, and on Tuesday night three more did. They were all indicted for, or had been convicted of, larceny. Their names are Joe Knox, Ab. Bailey, Jack Wallace, Lum Wallace and Steve McLelland. Ab. Bailey, who was among the number which made their escape Tuesday night, was shot in the leg by the guard stationed at the jail, and recaptured without difficulty. The others have not yet been heard from.

The Newbern Sun says: We learn that a colored man by the name of Lake Neal, employed as a sawyer at Mr. Congdon's mill, had his arm frightfully mangled yesterday morning. In attempting to readjust a belt which had slipped from a pulley, his arm was caught under the belt, and he was hurled down and his arm twisted round by the pulley in such a way as to threaten his immediate destruction. But with great presence of mind, he seized hold of a cross beam with the other arm and entirely extricated himself from his dangerous position. Both bones of his left arm were broken, but he was not seriously injured otherwise.

The Salisbury Watchman says: Mrs. Elizabeth Fleteher, a woman who kept an house of ill fame, died very suddenly on Wednesday morning last. She took rather large drinks on whisky and sat down to her toilet. Very soon she complained of feeling badly and requested to be put to bed. She died in about an hour after, suffering in the mean time intensely. It was thought that there had been poison placed in the liquor, but no evidence to establish the supposition has yet been secured. A young man who had been frequenting the house and who carried the whisky there, was placed under arrest, but was discharged by the jury of inquest.

The Raleigh News says: The dwelling and contents of Mr. H. J. Memminger, on Newbern avenue, narrowly escaped destruction by fire yesterday morning, though no alarm was given outside of the immediate neighborhood.

While a servant was engaged in cleaning up the chamber the bed clothing caught fire and the room was soon enveloped in flames. Through the exertions of Dr. Memminger and boys, with the aid of the servants on the lot, the fire was extinguished.

All the furniture in the room, several fine dresses of Mrs. Memminger's, and other clothing, six pet canary birds and two mocking birds, with their cages, were burned.

The Newbern Times says that Captain S. S. Broughton, of Dawson's Creek, was seriously injured on Tuesday night, January 28th, by the explosion of a kerosene lamp on board his boat near Wilson's Point. It appears that the lamp was being filled while one of the boat's crew, Mr. John Hall, was holding a lighted torch in close proximity to the can containing the combustible liquid; the lamp being filled to overflowing and the torch blaze coming in contact with the fluid caused the explosion. Mr. Hall succeeded in getting out of the cabin without injury, while Capt. Broughton, having his head and face covered with the ignited fluid, was severely burned, and in the endeavor to extinguish the flame by rubbing his hands over the burning parts, pulled the skin completely off. He succeeded in getting out of the cabin, and with the aid of Mr. Hall, the flames were smothered. Capt. Broughton was conveyed to his home, and at last accounts was in a very critical condition.

CHAPPED HANDS, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Be certain to get the *Juniper Tar* Soap, as there are many worthless imitations made with common tar. 12w

THE Purest and Sweetest Cod-Liver Oil is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the seashore, from fresh, selected livers, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patient's who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market. 12w

I HAVE used Dr. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR in my family for Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, and regard it as an invaluable remedy in these attacks. It has not failed to give relief in any instance.

REV. W. F. EASTERLING,
Florida Conference.

☞ The improvements in Hanover street, Boston, render the American House one of the most desirable, as it has long been one of the best stopping places in Boston, either for business man or pleasure seekers.

JULIUS COLFAX.

A New Version of a Familiar Passage.

[From the Louisville Courier Journal.]

SCENE I—The Market place of South Bend—Enter Schuyler with a crowd of citizens—Schuyler ascends the rostrum.

First Citizen—The noble Schuyler is ascended. Silence!

Schuyler—Friends, Hoosiers and countrymen, lend me your ears;
I come to plead for Schuyler—not to praise him;
For sons of Belzebub, with tongues of gall,
Charge that your darling Schuyler loveth gain,
And in his secret coffers heapeth gold
Bestowed upon him by his brother Ames,
Credit Mobilier and Pacific bonds—
[He pulls out his handkerchief and weeps.]

First Citizen—Poor soul! his eyes are as red as fire with weeping.

Second Citizen—There is not a nobler man in South Bend than Schuyler.

Third Citizen—Not one who dislikes money more.

First Citizen—Nor one who loves office less.

Second Citizen—Now mark him, he begins again to speak.

Schuyler—You all did love me once, not without cause;
What cause withholds you now to love me still?
O malignant! then art fled to brutish beasts,
And men have lost their reason!—Bear with me;
My heart's in Philadelphia now with Grant,
And I must pause till it comes back to me.

First Citizen—Methinks there is much reason in his sayings!

Second Citizen—Were you sober, sighter of the matter.

Schuyler—You did know I oft was bogged to go in,
For the president and for Vice President,
And oft I told refuse was the sanctimony
When that the poor have cried, Schuy or hath answered;
Wherefore I now weep—mutual, Schuyler hath wept.
[Exeunt omnes.

SCENE II—Time, midnight. Senate Chamber. Enter Ames, Schuyler, Patterson and others. Mephistopheles in the rear, singing a drinking song.

Schuyler—Retire, I said, this chamber's full of noises,
Sounds and sweet airs that give delight and hurt not.
Sometimes I fall asleep, and then in dreaming,
The clouds methinks, dropped and show riches,
Ready to drop upon me; that when I wake
I cry to dream again.

Ames—This will prove a brave chamber for you

Where you shall draw dirt! fools to nothing.
[Tosses on the table a bundle of Credit Mobilier bonds, printed in gold.]

Schuyler—O, King Cophetua! O, a cor! O, worthy Ames!
Look what a glittering treasure have we here!

Patterson—This bond is mine.

Schuyler—Nay, put it down; be this hand
I'll have that bond.

Ames—Your Grace shall have it.

Mephistophiles [Aside]—Go on I'll lead you through
Toothed briars, sharp furzes, pricking goss and thorns
And teach you in a filthy matted pool
Dancing up to your chin till Poland comes
From toe to crown to fill your skins with pride.

I'll sing the gold hunter's a prophesy
Song—"He never sailed again."
[Exeunt omnes.]

THE SACHEM'S SECRET.

"Begone, you miserable little beggar, and never dare to show your face here again, or I will kick you out of doors," said Doctor Skinner rose, as if to put his threat into execution.

The boy whom he addressed retreated before the great, burly man, though his black eyes flashed vindictive fire—his little hands were clenched, his dark face flushed, and his whole manner told plainly that he wanted the strength, and not the will to, retaliate. And once out of the house of the physician he threw himself down beneath the first sheltering tree and brooded over his wrongs.

The Doctor returned with an angry face indoors, flung himself savagely in his arm-chair and gave passionate and audible utterance to his thoughts: "The young scamp, to keep coming here day after day. Something must be done to quiet his tongue, or at last it may raise a wasp's nest over my ears, and I shall not escape without a sting. He knows too much, and lucky for me that he is only a child. Yes, something must be done, and the sooner the better. Let me see. He has no relatives to be inquiring into the matter, and if he should feel to turn up some day, there will be no hue and cry. Let me see. If his body was found in the river no one could say that he had not been accidentally drowned, even if they took sufficient interest for that, which is doubtful. Then the law and its officers are very lax on the frontier, and—but good heaven! I am thinking of murder!" and he started as the sound of the word, although it was uttered by his own lips. But nerving himself from a bottle that stood near, he continued: "If his father did die, nothing can be said about it, such things happen in the practice of every one of my profession, and if he chose to leave me his heir, that was his own business. The fact is, the brat was always averse to him, and he will be by me, unless I can get him out of my way. Let me see."

While he was pondering thus the boy was thinking of the same subject but in a very different strain. Young as he was he became satisfied at the death of his father that he had not been fairly dealt with, but could prove nothing. Doctor Monroe Skinner was the only physician of any note in that part of the country. His word was law in all questions of medicine, and it would have been a bold man indeed, who would have dared to accuse him of malpractice. But, had such a charge been made, how could it have been proven? There was no chemist to analyse the contents of the stomach of the dead man—no one sufficiently skilled in poison to apply the proper tests, and the steaming of the doctor would have outweighed a score of witnesses before the uneducated juries common upon the frontier at that time.

But the poor orphan boy had his own opinion of the matter. He remembered the last and fatal sickness of his father—his last kind words, the tenderness with which he had always been treated and he could not understand why he should have been left a beggar.

Perhaps others thought the same, but they were wise in not expressing it, and making an enemy of the nabob of the frontier village. They knew little of the final sickness of John Manning. He had died suddenly, with no one save his only son and the physician, and the account that the latter had given of it could not well be questioned. But he was a rich man—that is, he was the owner of many acres of wild land that would rapidly increase in price, and when it was found that he had willed it all to Monroe Skinner, they shook their heads doubtfully. However, there were none to look after the interests of or take the part of the boy, and he drifted from place to place, though often visiting the doctor and endeavoring to obtain what he firmly believed was his right.

But again and again he had been repulsed, even though the physician made a great show of tenderness to him in public, talking loudly of what he intended to do, and never doing it; professing to pity and at the same time cursing—playing the saint and living the sinner—vaunting his liberality and keeping his pockets closed, and at last resolving to remove the boy from his path, though shuddering at even the name murder like one who had already tasted of the bloody cup.

If he had done so it could never be proved upon earth—no, not until his trembling soul awaited judgment before a higher tribunal.

Rising from his chair—taking another draught of his favorite prescription (for himself!)—Monroe Skinner walked to the window and grew still more angry, as his eyes rested upon the pallid face of the boy, who was still lying at a little distance, with his head resting against the trunk of a tree.

Repeating his favorite expression, he retreated beyond the eyes of the boy, that even appeared to him to be reading his guilty soul, communed with himself for a long time, and then finding that John Manning (he bore the same name as his dead father) had disappeared he started forth, mounted his horse, and rode out of town, with his customary dignified bearing and not-to-be read face, when he chose to conceal his emotions.

But it was no patient that had called him from his comfortable office, as soon became apparent; for, turning aside from the vicinity of the sparse settlements, he struck into a wooded path, and went on until he reached a little group of wigwams of the Indians, one of whom—a sachem, by the eagle plumes twined with his scalp lock—he familiarly addressed and motioned aside, so that he could converse with him unheard.

"The medicine of the pale-faces wants more of the roots that grow in the deep swamps?" said the Indian, questioningly.

"Yes, though not to-day. You know the boy that is constantly following and teasing me. I want you to take him out of my sight. Do you understand?"

"Yes!" and the savage drew his scalping knife from his belt sufficiently to show the shining blade and the keen edge.

"No, no! Not in that manner," was the hurried answer.

"Then the trail is dark. The pale medicine must clear it so that the red man can see."

"Your people are soon going off on your annual buffalo hunt, I presume."

The Indian bowed in affirmation, crossed his arms upon his breast, stood like a bronzed statue and waited to hear what more would be said.

Could you not take the boy with you? I don't see any difficulty in it, and well, you need not bring him

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1873.

The DAILY JOURNAL, the oldest daily paper in North Carolina, and the only thirty-two column daily in the State, is published every morning, except Monday, at EIGHT DOLLARS a year; FOUR DOLLARS six months; SEVENTY-FIVE cents per month for shorter periods. Served by Carriers in the city at SEVENTY-FIVE cents per month, or TWO DOLLARS and TWENTY-FIVE cents per quarter.

The WEEKLY JOURNAL, (Friday) a thirty-six column paper, TWO DOLLARS per year; three copies FIVE DOLLARS AND A HALF; four copies, SEVEN DOLLARS; five copies, EIGHT DOLLARS AND A HALF; ten copies, FIFTEEN DOLLARS; twenty copies, TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

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ANOTHER CLUB.

We are under obligations to an old friend and fellow-soldier, at Mount Olive, for a club of subscribers. These old camp-fire friends are true.

PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Many of the papers of the State have responded favorably to our suggestions for the formation of a State Press Association. We are glad that it has met with so much favor, and hope that nothing will happen to prevent its organization upon a sure and firm foundation.

A ready suggestions are made for the meeting and the place. Let us hasten slowly. Before such a meeting is called it is best to see who will be present, and the meeting should be held at a time and place when there could be nothing to interfere with business. The social features of such an organization are very attractive, but it is the business of the Association which we prefer to promote first.

There should be time to consider the proposition fully, and we should meet after very general consent has been given. We shall be glad to hear from all of our cotemporaries.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

During the month of December, 1872 there occurred in various parts of the United States, as reported, one hundred and twelve railway accidents, sixteen of which caused death, and twenty-eight produced other injury to persons. The total number killed during the month was forty-two, and the total number injured one hundred and thirty-three. This is found to to be the largest number of serious railway casualties that ever occurred in the United States in any one month.

The following list, beginning with February, shows the list for the past year:

Number of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
February..... 21	18	128
March..... 67	32	67
April..... 92	15	52
May..... 77	9	35
June..... 44	63	141
July..... 31	35	66
August..... 63	15	9
September..... 71	24	104
October..... 80	99	112
November..... 103	37	115
December..... 112	42	133
Total..... 611	288	942

THE UNIVERSITY.

We sincerely trust that something may be done during the present session of the Legislature for the benefit of the University of the State. One of the proposed amendments to the Constitution looks to this end. But whether it passes or not, some helping hand should be extended to this institution.

We have very recently presented in these columns the deplorable condition in which the University is; how its Libraries and valuable Cabinet of Minerals are being scattered; how its buildings and grounds are being destroyed. It is time, now, that something should be done to stop further destruction, and to make it again not only a self-sustaining institution, but a blessing to the State. And it can be done if it can be withdrawn from the dirty pool of politics, where it should never have been cast.

If his party friends will show the same spirit which Governor Caldwell exhibited in ignoring political considerations in the appointment of a Superintendent of Public Instruction, the University can be restored, and its *Campus* will soon again resound with the voices of hundreds of students. If we can only be rid of those who have fastened themselves upon it until they have sucked its life-blood, and place its future destinies under the care of those who will have the confidence and support of the moral, social and business sentiment of the State and the South, we will see those buildings peopled again with the best young men of the country, and the University will become again the pride of the State.

There can possibly be no political significance in the restoration of this institution. No party advantage can possibly be obtained. Its halls will be open to both parties, and its benefits will be distributed alike to all.

On the contrary, the party which interferes with the progress of education in North Carolina must sooner or later answer at the bar of an outraged public opinion.

It is stated as a fact that every Governor, every United States Attorney, and about three-quarters of all the judges that are sent to Utah by the Government are shortly afterward accused of "affiliations with the Mormons."

A Detroit paper says that Mr. George Barrel, committed suicide because he was disappointed in love. He could not bear the thought of remaining a single barrel.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Our Amiable Governor—Impeachment of Solicitor Henry—The Constitutional Amendments—The Western North Carolina Railroad—Amnesty.

RALEIGH, N. C., February 14th, 1873.

MY DEAR JOURNAL:—The Legislature has had another specimen of our amiable Governor's sweet temper and official courtesy. It became his duty a few days ago to lay before the Legislature the Report of the Board of Public Charities and in doing so he took occasion to say he would be glad to make some remarks in relation to the report but refrained from doing so "fearing it might be charged as it was charged by members of your honorable body on a former occasion, (about the public debt) that I manifested a desire to usurp legislative functions." It is a matter for public congratulation that His Excellency has, at last, learned to fear the censure of the Legislature. His official manners did indeed need mending, but now that he has shown he has capacity to learn, one may feel somewhat more hope that before the next four years shall have rolled around he will have learned to appreciate the dignity of the high position he holds. Especially may North Carolinians be hopeful of their Governor when they learn how determined the Legislature is to teach him official manners. The last lesson was the severest of all. The Senate, for instance, after ordering the Report of the Board of Charities to be printed, by a formal vote postponed the consideration of the Governor's Message accompanying it, until the first day of June next. A few more lessons of this sort will doubtless prove sufficient to teach His Excellency the way he should go. The fact that he has learned to "fear" legislative criticism on his communications, is a very favorable symptom and we trust it may be the beginning of Gubernatorial wisdom.

The further fact that Senator Norwood who has known the Governor for a long number of years, thinks him to be a well meaning man, while it confirms the view we have hitherto taken, that his Excellency erred more from ignorance than from wilfulness, together with the evidence he has just given of his capacity to learn, makes us quite hopeful.

On Friday the House of Representatives passed resolutions impeaching Robert M. Henry, Solicitor of the Twelfth Judicial District of "High Misdemeanors," to wit: Drunkenness. The Senate was quite indisposed to consider the matter for the reason that the trial of the impeachment would necessarily protract the session of the Legislature to a great length. It was, however, imposed upon them by the constitutional obligation to try impeachments when articles are preferred before them, and so, unless the House shall recede from its action, the big, unwieldly machinery of a Court, consisting of fifty Judges and one hundred and twenty Grand Jurors will be put in motion to try an old and confirmed drunken Solicitor. It would, therefore, seem to be far better, cheaper, and more becoming, if it be possible, to indict the man at common law and try him at home.

Trials by impeachment ought, it would seem, to be reserved for criminals of high degree. Cheaper and more expeditious machinery could be provided, if it does not already exist, for disposing of drunken Solicitors. Those who know the Solicitor best think there is no hope of his reformation. The House was unanimous for the impeachment, we believe.

As our readers know, the Constitutional Amendments were separated and a bill presented for each section of alteration. The bill passed by the last Legislature contained seventeen distinct material alterations. Four of these have already passed their second reading by the required two-third vote, to wit: those in relation to the Public Debt, to the office of Superintendent of Public Works, Code Commissioners and Exemptions.

There is scarcely any doubt that the others, save those in relation to the township and county system, and the Judiciary will be passed on. Of course our friends must have Radical help to enable them to accomplish so desirable a result. The Radicals are much divided among themselves upon this and other questions. Mr. Grandy leading one faction opposed to any of the amendments, and Messrs. Badger and Respass leading the other faction. That will be a happy day for North Carolina when such grossness, as is heard there talking about changes shall have been accomplished.

The condition of the Western Extension of the North Carolina Railroad occupies much of the time and attention of the Western members. The Road authorities borrowed money, and as security for its repayment hypothecated mortgage bonds of the Road. The money was not repaid when it fell due, the bonds were sold and the interest on them not having been paid, proceedings were instituted in the Federal Court to foreclose. A decree fixing the day for sale was made by Judge Dick, but upon application of Governor Caldwell to Chief Justice Chase, of the United States Supreme Court, the sale was postponed for sixty days. That time has nearly expired, and the question now is what, if anything, can be done to prevent the Road from being sold? The great desire that the West has in relation to the matter is that the Road shall be completed at as early a day as possible, and the people there would much prefer the Road to be sold at once and to pass into the hands of capitalists, but for the suspicion that the parties into whose hands the Road will probably fall may find it to their interest not to complete it. They therefore very naturally desire that when the Road shall be sold the purchasers shall be required to give a guarantee that it shall be completed in some reasonable time. As the matter now stands the Southern Security Company will probably buy the Road. This Company already owns roads in Georgia and Tennessee, the freights from which have to pass over General Mahone's roads in Virginia on their way to the Atlantic. The Southern Security Company alleges that General Mahone charges an exorbitant price for transportation over his roads—so exorbitant that it will be to their interest to complete the Western Extension from its present terminus to the point where it taps their Road at Morristown, in Tennessee, in order to get an outlet of its own, and that it is therefore to its interest to build the Road.

Our Western friends, however, fear that when General Mahone finds that the Southern Security Company has a route of its own, that he will lower his figures in freights to such a point that it will be cheaper for the Security Company to trade with him than to complete a route for itself. It is perfectly natural, therefore, that our Western friends should desire some substantial guarantee that the road will be built. The difficulty in the case is, how can the purchasers be compelled to give a guarantee?

The Amnesty Bill comes up in the House of Representatives on Wednesday. What will be its fate cannot be predicted with certainty. The Radicals have drawn party lines tightly around their forces, and not a man will dare cut his way out. Every expedient is being used to dragoon their men, and, indeed, to dragoon some of ours into opposition to the bill. The Conservative press of the State has, with almost unexampled unanimity, given a hearty and earnest endorsement to the bill. We trust that on Thursday next the JOURNAL will contain a Special Telegram announcing that the bill has become a law. If this shall be so, the dawn of a new era will be at hand. S.

AMNESTY.

The Ku-Klux and Loyal Leagues—Crime and Retribution—Vindication of Orange County.

We publish the following extract from the recent able speech of Senator Norwood, of Orange county, in advocating the passage of the Amnesty Bill, now pending in the Legislature.

As the crimes of the Ku-Klux of that county have been denounced throughout the length and breadth of the land, we give the facts, as collated by the distinguished and venerable Senator, which led to them. The time has now come when both sides can be and should be pardoned. Peace and order and good feeling have taken the place of strife, of arson, of murder and of rape. Disorders and crimes, growing out of the demoralization of the war, have subsided. It is best for both parties and for the welfare of the State that an act of pardon should be passed and the crimes and their causes buried in the grave of oblivion.

[Speaking of Orange, Mr. Norwood said:]

Now, Mr. President, allow me to refer to Orange county. I have been much pained to be informed as to reports circulating the horrible murders reported to that county in this paper. I believe the narrative I am going to give may be relied upon as correct.

Of course I do not vouch for the negro tales. I believe that is his name, he had insulted white women, and his unbridled lust for white women, made him the terror of the neighborhood, so female child, white or black felt safe if she was left to her own home without a protector, and the inmates of the poor house stood in dread of him. One night a company of horsemen proceeded to the place of resort of this monster, seized him, and after what is this terrible sparcity was removed from the minds of the females of the neighborhood, and of both black and white, concurred in thinking he had deserved his fate, though so unlawfully and terribly inflicted.

Take the next case which has been particularly dwelt upon, as one of wanton violence and unmitigated horror. That of the murder of the barn burners. The facts I will give in few words. Wm. Jones leased a piece of ground to a negro by the name of Jeff. No lease was to be given by Jeff in October, when the lease ended. He refused to leave, frequent applications were made to him to quit, he refused. At last Jones procured a warrant from Morrow, a Justice of the Peace. It was put in the hands of Moser, a lawful officer, a fair trial took place, and Jeff was ejected. This occurred in April, six months after the expiration of the lease, and as late in the season as it could be postponed if Jones was to make any use of the land that year. Jeff left the premises in fact at night, built a fire in the house and camped with his family the next morning. Will Senators please mark that circumstance? In July following a neighbor on horseback rushed into the yard of Thomas D. Oldham, one of the best men in Orange county, and gave the alarm that Moser's barn was on fire. Oldham had six small negro boys living with him. They were roused up, and one of them overheard that the horse of Moser and Jones would be burned too—for old Jeff and his boys had vowed so and so. And behold! in a few minutes they were born in flames. The account which the boys gave was this: They went to see their father, who was sick. Next morning on returning to Mr. Oldham they passed old Jeff's camp. As they stood and stopping to warm, they heard them talking about being burned out, and Jeff's boys said they would burn down the barns of John Minor and Morrow. Old Jeff told them they were fools. "Wait till they get in all the wheat and oats, and then burn them." That day the last load of wheat and oats had been hauled in and stored in the barns or stacked around them.

Poor Jones, as worthy and amiable a man as ever lived, had bought a piece of land and had mortgaged his home, homestead and all to pay for it: his mind was unequal to the trial, he sunk under it and committed suicide, and his wife and little children were left helpless upon the charities of the world. A barn had been burned some years before out of revenge, in the same neighborhood the very night after the crop of wheat had been gathered into it.

An attempt was made to convict those barn-burners, it failed from the weakness of the prosecution and then the terrible retribution, proceeding from the deeply implanted principles and passions of our nature followed, and two monsters of crime met in a terrible and unlawful manner their deserved fate.

Will Senators only carry themselves back to the time and scene of this outrage, make themselves neighbors and friends of the sufferers, feel the insecurity of their property and the necessity of striking terror into the minds of lawless men when the regular course of the criminal law gave no adequate protection; and then tell me if they think it advisable now to arraign those, it may be, of the best men in Orange county, upon trial for their life, for this offence? The neighborhood is now quiet and law-abiding.

One case more is charged upon Orange. A widow lady had an only daughter—a beautiful, modest, virtuous young girl just bursting into womanhood. The mother was respectably and numerously connected. A young negro man living on the premises fastened his lustful eye on this poor child. The incarnate fiend deliberately told her his purpose and persuaded her to submit, for he intended to, whether she would or not, to have his will of her, but he did not intend to commit any violence immediately, but would wait till the men went to Raleigh to the State Fair, and she must not utter a word of what he had said to a human being; if she did he would take her life. The terrible fright of the bloody threat prevented her a day or two from telling her mother, but she could stand it no longer and the mother heard of the dreadful threat. Swiftly and terribly did the retribution come; a company of horsemen arrested the young monster, and he was taken to the woods and hanged upon a tree till he was dead.

Old man! (addressing a venerable Senator) if that had been your daughter in such peril what would you have done? Young man! (addressing a young Senator) if that had been your sister what would you have done? there being no administration of the criminal law to which, with any safety, you could resort. I answer for you both. Obeying the impulse of our nature, you would have snatched up your gun, rushed out, shot down the wolf and saved the lamb. No Senator on this floor can know the agony which pierced that mother's heart when she heard from the trembling lips of her child her tale of danger and alarm; because the heart of a man cannot fully realize and comprehend it. And had the mother only faltered; and had the men to whom she told it doubted or delayed, and thought it necessary to go to a lawyer for advice how to proceed—and if, in this interval of hesitation, the fell deed had been done—then as the distracted mother wildly pressed to her bosom the half lifeless form of her poor ruined child, then an agony would have entered into her inmost soul, equal to a whole life time of woman's pain and suffering and sorrow. And when her dreadful cry of lamentation arose, it might have driven the men to such madness of rage that one life might not have appeased it. Great God! why hast thou planted such impulses and passions within us, as part of our nature, if, when all other relief fails us, we may not obey them.

Such is a picture of this period of unnatural trial, trouble and crime in Orange county, now passed and gone, never to return, and with us quietness, peace and obedience to the law now prevails. Yet, for our past offences our Judge threatens, as I am informed, that "Orange county shall see Hell." And the wrathful flames of hell may be kindled up in our midst. But O, sir! would it not be wiser to let the mild light of peace, and love and mercy arise in its place, with healing in its beams?

A SENSIBLE KING AND A REPUBLIC IN SPAIN.

While numerous pretenders lack only the power, but not the desire of plunging France and Italy in the horrors of civil war to vindicate their fancied rights to the throne, and another pretender has actually kindled the flames of insurrection in Spain, we find in that country an example of moderation and common sense well worthy of imitation by other crowned heads. Victor Amadeus, who was elected King of Spain by the free choice of the Cortes, after the withdrawal of the two famous Hohenzollern candidate, finding that he can no longer rule over a united people, prefers abdication to the ruin of his adopted country, and resigns the crown into the hands which gave it to him, leaving to the Spanish people the opportunity of declaring through their representatives what form of government they prefer at this time. The cable brought intelligence this morning that the Cortes have accepted the King's resignation, and have proclaimed the Republic.

How much better and wiser in this young Prince, nurtured as he was in traditions of kingly right, to recognize thus sensibly and gracefully the principle of popular sovereignty, to which the most absolute monarchs must yield, in one way or another, at this day! No one will accuse him of pusillanimity for abdicating before an insurrection. He comes from a race of soldier-kings, in whom personal valor has always been conspicuous; and he has borne himself gallantly on the battle-field. We have no doubt that if he felt certain of being truly the choice of the majority of the Spanish people, he would like nothing better than to put himself at the head of his troops and crush out the contemptible rebellion that is now disturbing the Spanish Peninsula. We call it a rebellion because it is the selfish effort of a pretender to establish, by force of arms, what he calls his right to the crown, in direct opposition to the will of the Spanish people, so far as it can be ascertained through their chosen representatives.

The origin of that pretension illustrates the odious theories of the so-called "divine right" by which *legitimate* monarchies, as they style themselves, claim superior power over nations as if they were the mere personal property of certain royal families. Ferdinand VII, at his death in 1833, by an act of his absolute will, left the throne to his daughter, Queen Isabella, now in exile, under the regency of her mother Christina.

Don Carlos, brother to the late King, claimed the succession under the Salic custom, which is asserted should exclude a female from the Spanish throne. This gave rise to a terrible civil war which, for about ten years, deluged in blood the finest provinces of Spain, and which did not cease until, the country being utterly ruined and exhausted, foreign powers had to interfere and put an end to the struggle. Don Carlos being the representative of absolute monarchy and the declared enemy of all liberty and progress, as a matter of course the great mass of the Spanish clergy rallied to his cause, many priests and monks with the dagger in one hand and the cross in the other, excited fanatical bands to fire and slaughter, and the war was distinguished by features of atrocity worthy of the days of Alva. The present pretender is the son and namesake of the elder Don Carlos, and the European papers state that he also derives his main strength from the influence of the clergy incensed by the liberal reforms introduced of late years. It is reported further, that the same barbarities which disgraced the previous contest are again being perpetrated. But it is not to be supposed that the Carlists can make any headway at present; and the world may well hope that the party which has raised the standard of absolutism and bigotry will soon be crushed forever. What a blessing for old Europe if all those wretched pretenders who have caused so much bloodshed for their own personal and selfish purposes could be wiped out of existence!

The Spanish people will show more good sense than we dare hope for if they seize this opportunity of establishing a moderate republic. We are well aware that a republic in that country must be for many years almost as arbitrary and despotic in the administration of the government as the monarchy which preceded it; and we know, moreover, that even the "model republic" is very far from perfection—very far, indeed, from that ideal purity in which injustice, oppression, bribery and Credit Mobilier are unknown. But let us remember that no human institution is perfect, and that, after all, the rule of a Thiers or a Castellar is preferable to the intolerable pretensions of French and Spanish Bourbons. The former, with all their faults, represent the cause of progress and human liberty. The latter would, if they had the power, replunge their country in the darkness of the middle ages and the terrors of the Inquisition.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Feb. 10.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock, President Brogden in the chair.

BLACK-JACK VS. THUNDER.

Mr. Respass rose to a question of personal privilege and said:

MR. PRESIDENT: I see in yesterday's Era a communication under the head of "Have we a Republican Party in North Carolina?" in which the insignificant author attempts to cast reflections upon the course of Republican members of this General Assembly, and especially upon certain Senators, myself included, for voting for certain of the Constitutional Amendments. Sir, as a Republican, I challenge a single step of inconsistency in my whole political life. The Republican party, if the writer of the communication knew anything of their past history, have pledged themselves in their State Convention in favor of many of the proposed amendments to the Constitution, and in the campaign of 1871, on every political hustings, they pledged the people their support in changing the Constitution by Legislative enactment; and there are many Republicans who are favorable to some of the proposed amendments, and would vote for them but for such small-minded demagogues as "Linville," who only can or will be known as Republicans of doubtful value and of as little honor, integrity or consistency as he has common sense or wish for the success of the Republican party. And when he says that I am afraid to express my honest convictions on this floor, or that I have been made by Democrats or by anything else above an honest conviction, his scurrilous article included, to support any measure except for the good of North Carolina and the best interests of the Republican party, the least I can say of him is that he is a base liar.

Mr. Cramer endorsed the remarks of Mr. Respass as a Republican.

On motion of Mr. Troy the vote by which was passed, last night, the bill to charter the Merchants' Bank of Fayetteville was reconsidered.

On motion of Mr. Nicholson the vote by which was adopted an amendment to the same bill was reconsidered.

On motion of Mr. Troy, the further consideration of the bill was postponed till 12 m. on Friday next.

The bill to authorize the levy of a special tax, not to exceed $7,000, in the county of Beaufort, amended so as to preserve the equation between property and polls, passed its third reading, 24 to 8.

The special order, constitutional amendments, was postponed till Monday next, on motion of Mr. Morehead, of Guilford.

Also the bill to authorize the Commissioners of the town of Washington to levy a tax for the year 1873, not exceeding $10,000 for fire purposes, amended so as to preserve the equation—17 to 10.

The bill to incorporate the Farmer's Loan Bank, of Wilmington, passed its second reading and was re-referred to the committee on Corporations.

By leave, Mr. Respass withdrew the bill to establish the proposed new county of Core, and accompanying papers.

The bill to authorize the Commissioners of Columbus county to levy a special tax not exceeding $3,000 to pay the indebtedness of the county, passed its second reading—24 to 5.

The bill to incorporate the Old North State Lumber, Mining and Manufacturing Company, passed its several readings.

Also the bill to incorporate the Haw River and New Hope Transportation and Manufacturing Company.

The bill in favor of John G. Williams, of Raleigh, in reference to the Harnett county penitentiary land, fully explained in a former report, passed its second and third readings, amended so as to authorize the Attorney-General to make simply a quit claim deed to Mr. Williams.

The Senate adjourned until 10 o'clock on Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Feb. 8.

The House met at 10 o'clock, Speaker Robinson in the chair.

BILLS.

House bill 299, to change the time of holding the election for Mayor and Commissioners of the town of Goldsboro, was, on motion of Mr. Sanford, tabled.

Senate bill 373 (House bill 408,) a bill to incorporate the Cape Fear Water Works Company, passed.

House bill 284, a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Montgomery county to levy a special tax, passed its several readings.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

Senate bill 522, a bill to incorporate the Cape Fear and People's Steamboat Company.

On motion of Mr. McNeill, the bill was placed on the calendar.

House bill 396, a bill to incorporate the Onslow County Agricultural Society, passed its several readings.

House bill 417, a bill to extend the corporate limits of the town of Wadesboro, passed its several readings.

Senate bill 522 (House bill 425), a bill entitled an act to incorporate the Cape Fear and People's Steamboat Company, passed its several readings.

House bill 160, a bill to authorize E. Murrill, Sheriff of Onslow county, to collect arrears of taxes. General bill recommended by the Finance Committee.

Mr. McNeill offered the following amendment: And sheriffs or tax collectors may collect arrears due defaulting sheriffs for the years 1869–'70. Substitute as amended adopted. Passed over informally.

House bill 407, a bill to incorporate the Edgecombe Female Seminary, passed its several readings.

Mr. Bowman moved to reconsider the vote by which R. M. Henry, Solicitor of the 12th Judicial District, was impeached.

Mr. Anderson, of Clay, moved to lay that motion on the table. The motion prevailed.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1873.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock by the Lieutenant Governor.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Troy, relative to the Penitentiary, requesting the Public Treasurer to communicate to the Senate whether or not he paid any money to G. W. Welker, Esq., or any member of the Board of Directors appointed by the Governor. If so, to whom and at what time, etc. Adopted.

House resolutions asking our Representatives and Senators to secure the passage of a law providing pension for soldiers in the war with Mexico, was taken up and adopted.

Joint resolution asking our Representatives and Senators in Congress to secure the passage of a law amendatory to the Internal Revenue law was, on motion of Mr. Gudger, laid on the table.

House bill in relation to clerks of the Superior Courts, requiring them to open their offices every succeeding day after Monday if the business was not dispatched.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The hour of 11 having arrived, the consideration of the School bill was announced as the special order for this hour.

Mr. Cunningham, as Chairman of the committee on Education, submitted some remarks in regard to the bill as a whole, but thought the sections should be considered *seriatim*. He said the committee had worked faithfully on the various amendments, and he hoped the bill would be adopted.

The entire session was occupied in the discussion of the amendments, several of which alterations were made. Pending the consideration of the 29th section, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1872.

At 10 A. M. Mr. Speaker Robinson called the House to order.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

By Mr. Norment, a bill to prevent the sale of liquor near certain Churches in Robeson county. Referred.

By Mr. Brooks, a bill to repeal chapter 222, laws of 1869–'70. Referred.

Mr. Bennett was granted an indefinite leave of absence on account of illness.

By Mr. Perry, a bill to prevent the sale of liquor near Brown Marsh Church, Bladen county.

On motion of Mr. Gorman, the vote by which the resolution authorizing the sale of Durant's Island was adopted, was reconsidered.

Mr. Guyther moved to indefinitely postpone the resolution. Adopted.

By Mr. Badger, a bill to secure a proper accountability by the officers of the State. Referred.

By Mr. Richardson, a bill concerning the justification of the bonds of county officers. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Badger the resolution asking at the hands of the Secretary of State a report of the number of grants issued for the years 1868–'69–'70–'71 and '72, was taken up and adopted.

The bill to allow a special tax in Washington county was taken up and passed its third reading—yeas 80, nays 0.

The bill to allow a special tax in Alexander county was taken up and passed its third reading—yeas 83, nays 0.

On motion of Mr. McGehee, the bill in relation to fences and the protection of crops was taken up.

Mr. McGehee took the floor in advocacy of the bill and in explanation of its provisions.

Messrs. Brown and Reid, of Mecklenburg, spoke at length in favor of the bill. They believed its passage would enhance the value of real estate and greatly improve the stock of the county, &c.

Messrs. Norment and McNeill did not wish such a law for their county.

Mr. Bowman, of Davidson, moved to amend so that it may be discretionary with the Commissioner of counties as to submitting the question in their counties.

Mr. Norment said if that amendment was adopted he would have no objection to the bill.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Badger was opposed to the bill in every shape or form. He moved to indefinitely postpone.

Messrs. Morrison and Stanford did not wish the law for their counties, but were willing to allow those counties to have it that desired it.

Messrs. Bowman, Jordan, and Ellison each, argued in favor of the motion to indefinitely postpone.

After a lengthy debate a vote was taken upon the motion of Mr. Badger to indefinitely postpone, which was rejected—yeas 31, nays 57.

Another long debate ensued, which resulted in Mr. Badger moving to lay on the table. The yeas and nays were called and the motion rejected by a vot of yeas 33, nays 52.

On motion of Mr. Waugh, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. Gorman, from the Committee to investigate the charges against the Keeper of the Capitol, P. McGowan, of malefeasance in office, submitted a report. The report fully exonerates and acquit that officer of all the charges, and the Committee sign the report unanimously, and further say that Mr. McGowan is the best Keeper of the Capitol the State ever had.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The Senate bill to incorporate the Midland North Carolina Railway Company being the special order, its consideration was gone into.

After much debate the bill passed its several readings.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 11.

Mr. Long, a memorial from citizens of Rockingham praying for the passage of a law to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors within a radius of three miles of the Richmond county Court House.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA R. R.

Mr. Pickering introduced a resolution to authorize and direct the Governor, in his individual name and that of such others as may unite with him, to pray an appeal from the decree of the United States Circuit Court in the case of Henry Clews and others against the Western N. C. Railroad Company and others, defendants, and to prosecute such appeal to a final issue; and to institute a new suit or suits, and to take any other or further proceedings in the premises, as he may be advised, in the name of the State or of himself, &c., for the security and protection of the State's interest in the said company; and authorizing the Public Treasurer to give such bond or bonds as may be required for such proceedings, &c. Made the special order for 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Welch introduced a resolution of enquiry as to the number of insane, from the several counties, now in the asylum. Adopted.

THE SCHOOL BILL.

The hour for the special order having arrived, the consideration of the school bill was resumed.

Secs. 31 and 32 were adopted without amendment.

Sec. 33, regulating the manner of text books being supplied, was amended by Mr. Waring by providing that such books shall not be changed more than once in five years.

Secs. 34, 35, and 36 were adopted without amendment.

Sec. 37 provides in addition to the State and county capitation tax, appropriated by the Constitution, and other school revenues heretofore provided by law, there shall be levied and collected every year for the support and maintenance of public schools, eight and one third cents on every hundred dollars worth of property and credits of the State, and twenty-five cents on every poll in addition to the taxes in the revenue bill.

Sections 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 were adopted without amendment.

Sec. 43 was amended by Mr. Welch, by providing that "each member of" every Board of County Examiners, shall have the compensation provided by the section, so as to relieve it of ambiguity.

Sec. 44 was amended by Mr. Cowles by adding after the fine of not exceeding $100, in cases of the interruption of the schools, destruction of school property, &c., "or imprisonment not exceeding six months."

Sections 45, 46 and 47 were adopted without amendment.

Mr. Welch moved to amend by striking out of the word "county" wherever the words "Boards of County Examiners" occur in the bill. Adopted.

The bill then passed its second reading without a dissenting voice.

By leave, Mr. Cunningham introduced a bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within one and a half miles of the fair grounds of the Roanoke and Tar River Agricultural Society. Referred.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The special order, the consideration of the series of bills to amend the Constitution of the State, was proceeded with, the question being on the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill in regard to the University amendment, was rejected. The vote was reconsidered.

Mr. Morehead, of Guilford, explained the object of the amendment to be to put the affairs of the University in the hands of the General Assembly as other parts of the public school system of the State.

The question then recurred on the passage of the bill for this amendment, and it was decided in the affirmative—aye 36, no 4.

The bill in relation to the amendment on the State debt was adopted—aye 35, no Messrs. Eppes, colored, Hill, Holloman, Hyman, colored, and McCabe.

The following of these bills passed their third reading:

The bill to amend so as to abolish the Code Commission, by a vote of 37 to 5—Eppes, col., Hill, Holloman, Hyman, col., and McCabe voting in the negative.

The bill to amend by abolishing the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction passed by a vote of 37 to 7—Eppes, col., McCabe, Hill, Holloman, Hyman, col., and Smith voting in the negative.

The bill to amend the Constitution in regard to exemptions—making the provision to apply to all descriptions of property, passed its third reading by a vote of 38 to 5—Eppes, col., Hill, Holloman, Hyman, col., McCabe and Smith voting in the negative.

SECOND READING.

The bill to amend the Constitution by striking out the provision in regard to the taking of the census, passed its second reading by a vote of 38 to 5—Eppes, col., Hill, Holloman, Hyman, col., and McCabe voting in the negative.

The bill to amend the provision in regard to the public charities passed by a vote of 37 to 6—Eppes, col., Hill, Holloman, Hyman, col., McCabe and Troy voting in the negative.

The bill to amend so as to provide for biennial sessions of the General Assembly instead of annual sessions, passed by a vote of 38 to 5—Eppes, col., Hill, Holloman, Hyman, col., and McCabe voting in the negative.

The bill concerning the amendment in regard to the Judiciary was informally passed over.

The bill to amend by limiting the term of office of the Governor and other State officers to two years, failed. The vote was, aye 30, no 13—Cramer, Epps, col., Harriss, col., Hill, Holloman, Humphrey, Hyman, col., Long, McCabe, McCotter, Respass, Smith and Walker voting in the negative.

The bill to amend by substituting "precincts" for "townships" also failed by a vote of 29 to 12—Cramer, Epps, col., Harriss, Hill, Holloman, Hyman, col., Long, McCabe, McCotter, Respass, Smith and Walker voting in the negative.

The bill to amend by fixing the pay of members at $300 per session and 10 cents mileage received 33 votes in the affirmative and 9 in the negative.

President Brogden ruled the bill lost for want of the constitutional majority. The number of Senators under the Constitution is fifty. Mr. Sidley, the Senator from Beaufort, having resigned, and his place not having been filled by an election, it was contended that the Senate now consisted of but 49 members, and that therefore 33, being two-thirds of that number, was the requisite majority.

Mr. Flemming appealed from the decision of the chair to settle the matter.

The decision of the chair was sustained by a vote of 34 to 8.

Mr. Humphrey then moved to reconsider the vote by which this bill was lost, and the further consideration of the matter was postponed till 12 o'clock to-morrow.

The Senate concurred in the action of the House, fully exonerating Patrick McGowan, Keeper of the Capitol, from the charges preferred against him, and concurring, also, in the contract made with him to continue the office.

The bill to make a failure to list poll taxes a misdemeanor was reported on adversely and was tabled.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1873.

Mr. Paschall, a bill to provide for the keeping of the public highways.

Mr. Grady introduced a bill to amend an act entitled an act to provide for a continuation of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

Mr. McNeill, a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in certain localities in the county of Robeson.

Mr. Gorman moved that the rules be suspended and the report of the joint select committee relative to Patrick McGowan be taken up. The rules were suspended and the report adopted and ordered transmitted to the Senate.

Mr. Johnston introduced a resolution confirming the contract heretofore made with Patrick McGowan as Keeper of the Capitol.

After some discussion, in which Messrs. Johnston, Gorman, Badger, Houston and Bryan, of Alleghany, participated, the resolution was adopted—yeas 54, nays 47. Transmitted to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. McGehee, the rules were suspended and the bill introduced by Mr. Badger, House bill No. 428 to be entitled an act to secure a proper accountability by the officers of the State, was taken up and passed its second and third readings.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The special order being an act to repeal an act to incorporate the Cape Fear Building Association was announced. The consideration of the bill created considerable discussion in which Messrs. Heaton, Badger, McLaurin, Norment and others engaged.

Mr. McGehee called the previous question. The call was sustained, and the bill failed to pass its second reading.

A Practical Temperance Lecture.

From the Cincinnatti Commercial

A most disgusting spectacle illustrating human depravity was afforded Fifth Street promenaders yesterday afternoon. A woman of middle age and respectably clad, but drunk as liquor could well make her, reeled along the thoroughfare, carrying delight to the hearts of a crowd of urchins who were following her, and saving to those members of her own sex with whom she came in contact. She carried her pocket book half open, in one hand, her arms were clasped about a number of packages, and a shawl rested loosly on her frame. Often she dropped bundles, but kind-hearted spectators restored them to her. At length, at the corner of Fifth and Elm streets, she fell in the street, and after being picked up, all muddy and bedraggled, she tottered away out of sight of those who saw her catastrophe. The scene was a sad commentary on human nature, and as a temperance lecture produced a more profound impression on those who witnessed it than words could possibly effect.

STATE NEWS.

Gov. Caldwell is sick.

Court in Robeson week after next.

Rutherfordton now has a daily mail.

Hickman Lodge, G. T. of Raleigh, now numbers over 400 members.

Rev. Charles Phillips, D. D., lectures in Charlotte next Friday evening.

Mrs. Camden F. McRae, of Warrenton, niece of Hon. W. H. Battle, is dead.

Dr. D. A. Robertson and family, have removed from Hillsboro' to Greensboro'.

Asheville is two thousand two hundred and thirteen feet above the level of the sea, says the Expositor.

Capt. James R. Thigpen of Edgecombe recently sold three acres of his Penny Hill farm for $100 per acre.

A $100 Rutherford county bond sold at auction last Monday at the Court House, on six months credit, for only $50.

L. C. Miller, Representative from Bertie, won a three hundred dollar horse at a raffle in Raleigh, on Saturday night.

Shad $1 pair, eggs 20 cents per dozen, oysters 40 to 80 cents per gallon and thermometer 57 in the shade in Newbern.

Two entertainments for the benefit of the Parsonage Aid Society of the Methodist Church of Goldsboro' netted $130.

At a sale of lots in the old Fair Ground, Raleigh, eight of the forty-

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1873.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

LAME LOYAL DUCKS.

A List of the Killed, Wounded, Missing and Scared to Death.

Sad Havoc in the Ranks of the Christian Statesmen.

[From the N. Y. Sun, Thursday.]

The general belief is that between perjury, concealment, and the absence of rigid examination in the committee, the crust of this huge fraud and plunder has only been broken. It is not possible that such vast and profitable speculations could have passed without paying larger tolls than are already proved, or implicating more persons. Whether the present inquiry will unearth others who are justly suspected, remains to be seen.

Thus far the list of wrecks left by the Credit Mobilier is sadly imposing. Look at it for reflection and instruction:

Schuyler Colfax, Vice-President.

Henry Wilson, Vice-President elect.

James Harlan, United States Senator from Iowa.

James W. Patterson, United States Senator from New Hampshire.

Henry L. Dawes, Chairman Ways and Means.

W. B. Allison, United States Senator elect from Iowa.

James W. Garfield, Chairman on Appropriations.

John A. Bingham, Chairman of Judiciary.

Glenni W. Scofield, Chairman on Naval Affairs.

Samuel Hooper, Chairman on Banking and Currency.

W. D. Kelley, leader of Protective policy.

James Brooks, member of Wayside Means.

J. F. Wilson, ex-member of Congress, whom Grant wanted to make Secretary of State.

THE DIRTY SKIRTS OF BLAINE.

* * * Mr. Speaker Blaine has escaped from contact with the Credit Mobilier, but he is connected with another job, which is not much better, and in which Ames, Alley, and the same crew were the chief managers. He admits holding an interest of over $2,000 in the Sioux City speculation, upon which no dividend is alleged to have been paid. Mr. Blaine came to Congress ten years ago a very poor man. He is now a very rich man, though he has received no inheritance. This sudden transition, being coeval with the investment, which is not seldom of the subdenacor of the Speaker or the failure of his associates in getting him in the Credit Mobilier. The question is still asked and will not be quieted, how was this wealth acquired?

POMEROY IN DISGUISE AT WASHINGTON.

Washington correspondence N. Y. World.

Senator Pomeroy's course during and since his return to Washington has been that of a man conscious of a terrible and overwhelming disgrace. He arrived here some time on Tuesday, but got to his residence from the railroad station, and remained there shut up, without allowing the fact of his coming to be known except to a few of his personal sycophants, like Burlan, whom he called in to consult as to his future course. He did not venture to go to the capitol this morning, but told those, chief among whom were Conkling and Cattell, and others who called to see him, that an accident occurred to the train on which he came which lamed his back and would prevent him from going out for a day or two. This statement, like the telegraphed accounts of his illness after the election of Ingalls at Topeka, was a blind to deceive the public and screen himself from the popular gaze. It is understood that he proposes to write a letter to the Senate previous to his taking his seat demanding an investigation of the charges against him. Since the adjournment of the legislature, at which time it was generally known, those implicated in the Credit Mobilier frauds began to believe that the Salmon Caldwell have the grand jury empaneled specially in relation to the late Congress. We hope the jury will be furnished with the *law* and the *facts* in regard to this matter, so that these continued onslaughts upon innocent and unoffending citizens may be appropriately punished." We send the notion, and hope that they will hit. The jury can apply to Caldwell "for a law" and McDiarmid for facts.

IMAGINE DISASTER.

A Schooner Burned at Sea and another Ashore on Cape Hatteras.

By arrivals here Tuesday from Smithville and from Captain Potter of the pilot boat Waccamaw, we learn the following: On Monday about dusk a dense smoke was seen from Smithville to the northward of Frying Pan Shoals, but night came on and nothing further was thought of the matter until this morning, when observers revealed the fact that a fore-and-after schooner was beached on a point to the northward of Cape Fear and still in flames. The revenue cutter soon steamed up and went to her assistance, but up to the time of our writing nothing further had been heard from her. The name of the schooner or her destination was unknown to Captain Potter, but it is thought from the direction in which she was making, that she was bound for this port.

Capt. Potter also reports an unknown schooner ashore on Cape Hatteras. The Waccamaw left here yesterday morning for the purpose of going to the assistance of both wrecks, but up to the time of going to press had not returned.

Since the above was in type, we have been informed by officers of the revenue cutter *Seward*, who arrived here this afternoon from below, that the vessel burned was the Maria C. Fry, bound from Baltimore to Charleston, with a cargo of corn. The vessel had sprung a leak and was beached by the captain in the hope of saving her cargo, but the jar which the schooner received when she struck, caused two lamps in the cabin to capsize which set fire to the vessel. The captain and a portion of his crew came up on the *Seward* this afternoon. The balance of the crew remained on the beach near the scene of the disaster. No lives were lost.

A Monstrous Child Killer--Confession of Crimes.

A Boston dispatch reports that Frank B. Evans, who is now under sentence of death for the murder of Georgiana Lovering, has confessed a frightful series of crimes. He says that in 1868 he stole away and killed a little niece in Derry, N. H., aged five. In 1854 he cut the throat of a girl of four teen years in Augusta, Me., for which another man died in prison. In 1855 he killed Isabella Joyce, aged fourteen, and her brother John, a boy of twelve, in Ruggy's woods, near Boston. In 1853, June 10, he is charged with a similar crime upon a woman found dead in the woods near Fitchburg, Mass., and during the same year he murdered George Lovering, a girl of twelve, in Northwood, N. H. His confession in regard to all these crimes is brief and indefinite, except as to the Joyce children, which was made by Deputy Sheriff Henry A. Drew, who arrested him and had him in charge ten days before he committed him to Exeter jail, and seven days before Evans revealed the secret of the murder of Georgiana Lovering. Mr. Drew says that the narrative in relation to the Joyce children is so circumstantial as to leave no doubt of its truth.

This is the rock of ages, said the father, after rocking two hours, and the baby still awake.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Fertilizers.

Mr. James T. Petteway, has been appointed agent in this city for Wilcox & Gibbs' Standard Fertilizers. Mr. Petteway is a thorough business man and will make a good agent for the sale of these fertilizers.

Colonel R. T. Bennett.

We regret to note the fact that Col. R. T. Bennett, the able representative from Anson, has been quite sick and has felt compelled to ask for an indefinite leave. Col. Bennett passed up the road to his home, at Wadesboro', on Tuesday, and we trust that he may soon be restored to good health again.

In a Bad Fix.

We learn from Captain Garrison, of the steamer Murchison, that two men, one white and the other colored, in attempting to cross the Cape Fear on last Sunday morning from the west side of the river at Dunham's to the swamp on the east side, had their boat capsized and were in the water four hours clinging to the overturned skiff. The steamer Cumberland, from Fayetteville, luckily for these two unfortunates, came along in the nick of time and rescued them from their perilous position about 9 o'clock of the same day.

Cox's Super-Phosphate of Lime, or Bone Manure.

We call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. O. G. Parsley & Co., Agents for the State of North Carolina, for the above popular fertilizer.

This fertilizer has been used with remarkable results during the past eight years, and has given great satisfaction. Some farmers have used it steadily during that period and will have no other. Messrs. Parsley & Co. are in daily expectation of the arrival of 200 tons of this manure, which will be sold by them at $55 cash, or $60 payable November 1st, or for 400 lbs. cotton delivered on or before that date.

Legislative Locals.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Long presented a memorial from citizens of Rockingham praying for the passage of a law to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors within a radius of three miles of the Richmond county Court House.

In the House, Mr. Grady introduced a bill to amend an act entitled an act to provide for a continuation of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

Mr. McNeill, a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in certain localities in the county of Robeson.

The bill for the repeal of the charter of the Cape Fear Building Association failed to pass its second reading.

Clubbing Scrape.

The *Independent* says: "We notice that the Wilmington JOURNAL man has been *clubbed* again—this time by a citizen of New Hanover county. charges against him were preferred in the Superior Court of this county, now in session in Wilmington, and we venture to suggest that Solicitor Cantwell have the grand jury empaneled specially in relation to the late clubbing. We hope the jury will be furnished with the *law* and the *facts* in regard to this matter, so that these continued onslaughts upon innocent and unoffending citizens may be appropriately punished." We send the notion, and hope that they will hit. The jury can apply to Cantwell "for a law" and McDiarmid for facts.

IMAGINE DISASTER.

A Schooner Burned at Sea and another Ashore on Cape Hatteras.

By arrivals here Tuesday from Smithville and from Captain Potter of the pilot boat Waccamaw, we learn the following: On Monday about dusk a dense smoke was seen from Smithville to the northward of Frying Pan Shoals, but night came on and nothing further was thought of the matter until this morning, when observers revealed the fact that a fore-and-after schooner was beached on a point to the northward of Cape Fear and still in flames. The revenue cutter soon steamed up and went to her assistance, but up to the time of our writing nothing further had been heard from her. The name of the schooner or her destination was unknown to Captain Potter, but it is thought from the direction in which she was making, that she was bound for this port.

Capt. Potter also reports an unknown schooner ashore on Cape Hatteras. The Waccamaw left here yesterday morning for the purpose of going to the assistance of both wrecks, but up to the time of going to press had not returned.

Since the above was in type, we have been informed by officers of the revenue cutter *Seward*, who arrived here this afternoon from below, that the vessel burned was the Maria C. Fry, bound from Baltimore to Charleston, with a cargo of corn. The vessel had sprung a leak and was beached by the captain in the hope of saving her cargo, but the jar which the schooner received when she struck, caused two lamps in the cabin to capsize which set fire to the vessel. The captain and a portion of his crew came up on the *Seward* this afternoon. The balance of the crew remained on the beach near the scene of the disaster. No lives were lost.

A Monstrous Child Killer--Confession of Crimes.

A Boston dispatch reports that Frank B. Evans, who is now under sentence of death for the murder of Georgiana Lovering, has confessed a frightful series of crimes. He says that in 1868 he stole away and killed a little niece in Derry, N. H., aged five. In 1854 he cut the throat of a girl of four teen years in Augusta, Me., for which another man died in prison. In 1855 he killed Isabella Joyce, aged fourteen, and her brother John, a boy of twelve, in Ruggy's woods, near Boston. In 1853, June 10, he is charged with a similar crime upon a woman found dead in the woods near Fitchburg, Mass., and during the same year he murdered George Lovering, a girl of twelve, in Northwood, N. H. His confession in regard to all these crimes is brief and indefinite, except as to the Joyce children, which was made by Deputy Sheriff Henry A. Drew, who arrested him and had him in charge ten days before he committed him to Exeter jail, and seven days before Evans revealed the secret of the murder of Georgiana Lovering. Mr. Drew says that the narrative in relation to the Joyce children is so circumstantial as to leave no doubt of its truth.

This is the rock of ages, said the father, after rocking two hours, and the baby still awake.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Feb 6—Brig C S Packard, Packard, Navassa Island, Northrop & Cumming, with guano, for Navassa Guano Company.

Schr Etta, Heady, Swansboro', Edwards & Hall.

Schr Ray, Dennis, Swansboro', Edwards & Hall.

Feb 10—Steamship D J Foley, Price, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Feb 11—Steamship Lucille, Bennett, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Scr S C Eborn, Moore, New River, Edwards & Hall.

Feb 12—Brig Ocean Belle, Kelley, Boston, E Kidder & Sons.

Schr Adolph Hugel, Wicks, New York, Harriss & Howell, with railroad iron.

Schr L Q C Wishart, Mason, Baltimore, Harriss & Howell.

Schr Ben, Davis, New York, Williams & Murchison.

CLEARED.

Feb 6—Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.

Feb 7—Schr Sunny South, Derrickson, New York, Williams & Murchison.

Schr Francis Satterly, Stetson, New York, A D Cazaux.

Schr J C Lamphrey, Gould, Boston, G G Barker & Co.

Steamship Fanita, Doane, New York, Barry Bros.

Schr Gettysburg, Corson, New York, Harriss & Howell.

Feb 10—Schr Cyrus Fossett, Pierce, Boston, G G Barker & Co.

Schr Annie Lewis, Bacon, New York, Harriss & Howell.

Feb 12—Steamship Lucille, Bennett, Baltimore.

Schr Lottie, Summers, New York, F W Kerchner.

Schr Artie Garwood, Young, Havana, G G Barker & Co.

Schr Emma Green, Collins, New York, G G Barker & Co.

EXPORTS

COASTWISE.

Philadelphia—Steamship Pioneer—1,200 bbls rosin, 245 bales cotton, 32 bales rags, 240 bbls tar, 183 casks spirits turpentine, 1 bbl crude turpentine, 42 bushels peanuts, 2 tons iron, 40 bbls lightwood, 55 empty ale kegs.

New York—Schr Sunny South—476 casks spirits turpentine, 194 bales cotton, 2,152 bbls rosin.

New York—Schr Francis Satterly—1,805 bbls rosin, 100 casks spirits turpentine, 164 bales cotton, 50 bbls pitch, 20 bbls tar.

Schr Gettysburg—2,151 bbls rosin.

Steamship Fanita—25 bales sheeting, 253 bales cotton, 686 bbls rosin, 150 do tar, 150 do pitch, 224 do crude turpentine, 10 casks spirits turpentine, 7 bales hides, 2,600 bushels peanuts.

Boston—Schr J C Lamprey—2,150 bbls rosin.

Boston—Schr Cyrus Fossett, 642 bbls crude turpentine, 700 bbls tar, 142 bbls rosin.

New York—Schr Annie Lewis, 2,730 bbls rosin.

New York—Schr E V Glover, 2,520 bbls rosin.

Schr Lottie—2,137 bbls rosin.

Schr Emma Green—186,054 feet lumber.

Baltimore—Steamship Lucille, 709 bbls rosin, 70 casks spirits turpentine, 75 bales cotton, 15 bales sheeting, 50 empty barrels, 60 pkgs mdse.

Havana—Schr Artie Garwood, 4,073 cypress railroad ties.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., February 13, 1873.

STEAMSHIP.

D J Foley, Price, ldg Baltimore, A D Cazaux

BARQUES.

(German) Favorite, Crafft, dis, Moffitt & Co

BRIGS.

Nellie Clifford, Littlefield, ldg, West Indies, E Kidder & Son

John Pierce, Townsend, ldg West Indies, Worth & Worth

Black Swann, Winslaide, ldg West Indies, E Kidder & Son

German Albert Fesca, Schiebe, dis, J R Blossom & Evans

Josie A Deveraux, Curtis, ldg N Y, Worth & Worth

Ocean Belle, Kelley, dis, E Kidder & Son

SCHOONERS.

Joseph Baxter, Baxter, dis, G G Barker & Co

Sophia Godfrey, Godfrey, dis, Harriss & Howell

M C Mosley, Coggins, ldg Mayaquez, G G Barker & Co

Tarry Not, Timmons, ldg Philadelphia, Harris & Howell

Lillias, Griffin, repg, G G Barker & Co

Emma B Shaw, Shaw, dis, Harriss & Howell

L C Heckman, Robinson, dis, Harriss & Howell

John, Williams, ldg New York, Williams & Murchison

George & Emily, Richards, repg, G G Barker & Co

Little Rock, Myers, dis, G G Barker & Co

Gettysburg, Carson, dis, Harriss & Howell

Mary B Harris, Mitchell, dis, Harriss & Howell

Schr Linda Murchison, Jones, dis, Williams & Murchison

E V Glover, Ingersoll, d s, Harriss & Howell

D Talbot, Ansbury, dis, Master

Ben, Davis, dis, Williams & Murchison

Adolph Hugel, Wicks, dis, Harriss & Howell

L Q C Wishart, Mason, dis, Harriss & Howell

List of Vessels Sailed for this Port.

CARDIFF.

Stetcor, McCulloch, sld Oct 17

NEWPORT (Wales).

Delta Peterson, sld Nov 13

BOSTON.

Schr E L Leonard, Goggins, sld Feb 3

Schr N A Farnham, Farnham, sld Feb 7

Schr James Bliss, Hatch, sld Feb 7

NEW YORK.

Schr Mary Price, Newton, sld Jan 17.

Schr Lottie, Irving, sld Jan 24

Brig Forces Hinckley, Small, sld Jan 30

Schr J. A Edwards, Miller, sld Feb 8

LIVERPOOL.

Burgermeister, Kerstein, Ebenrich, sld Jan 16

Rana, Sarsen, sld Jan 16

German Barque Rudolph, Paske, sld Jan 21

LONDON.

Brig Konigen Augusta, Pritzlow, sld Jan 16

HAVANA.

Spanish Barque Isabel, Nobus, sld Jan 23

HAMBURG.

(Br) Brig Essex, Smith sld Jan 26

German Barque Bertha, Shwartz, sld Jan 26

Just at the close of a recent circus performance in a Connecticut town, the clown stepped forward and informed the vast assembly that they had taken in about $600 that day—more money, he ventured to say, than any minister of the gospel in that country would receive for a year's service. He then plainly told them that a large portion of the audience were church members, who would plead their poverty when asked for money to support the gospel, and severely exposed their inconsistency.

In this city, on the evening of the 5th inst., at the Front-Street M. E. Church, by Rev. K. S. Moran, D. D., Mr. THOMAS J. ARMSTRONG, jr., to Miss ELLA PITTMAN, daughter of R. W. Beery, Esq., of Wilmington.

In this city, on the 11th instant, by the Rev. A. A. Watson, Mr. EMOS A. BROWN to Miss CARRIE E., daughter of G. Pilger, Esq. No cards.

DIED.

In Wilmington, N. C., on Tuesday, February 11th, 8?, MATILDA, the beloved wife of Jesse J. Cassidey and daughter of the late George C. VanAmringe, aged 40 years.

VICK & MEBANE,

Cotton Factors,

AND

General Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Liberal Advances made.

☞ Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Country Produce, and orders for the purchase of same solicited.

☞ Bagging and Ties on hand for sale.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current

Sugar, per lb	30 a 32	Lumber, (Mill,)	
Barrels, Spts T, each,		4½ Bds	15 00 a 17
21 hand	2 50 a 2 75	Wide do	30 00 a 35 00
New	2 75 a 3 00	Sheathing	16 00 a 27 00
Candles, per lb,		Shipping Stuff	14 00 a 25 00
Tallow	16 a 17	Lime, (from store)	
Adamantine	16½ a 17	Rockport	1 50 a 1 60
Sperm	60 a 65	Rockland	00 a 1 65
Coffee, per lb,		Molasses, per gallon,	
Java	30 a 32	Cuba, hhds	30 a 35½
Laguayra	25 a 28	do bbls	00 a 42
Rio	22 a 25	Sugar House	19 a 22
St. Domingo	25 a 28	do hhds	22 a 25
Cora	19½ a 20	Syrup, bbls	45 a 1 00
Double Refined	15 a 16	do N. O.	80 a 85
Rope per lb	7 a 10	Nails, per lb,	
Corn Meal:		Cut	4 a 6 7
Per bushel	0 95½ a 0 95½	Oils, per gallon,	
Domestic,		Sperm	00 a 2 00
Sheeting,		Linseed	1 40 a 1 50
per yard	12 a 13	Machinery	1 90 a 2 00
Yarn, per 5 lb,	160 a 165	Kerosene,	29 a 30
Feathers,		Pea Nuts	0 75 a 1 20
per lb	65 a 90	Potatoes,	
Fish, per bbl,		Sweet	80 a 1 00
Mackerel,		Irish, bbl	4 50 a 5 50
No 1	14 00 a 18 00	Provisions, per lb,	
No 2	9 50 a 11 00	N. C. Bacon	
No 3	8 50 a 9 00	Hams	15 a 18
Mullets	5 50 a 9 00	Middlings	12 a 12½
Shoulders		Shoulders	10½ a 11
Eastern	8 00 a 9 00	Hog round	13 a 15½
N. C. roe	0 00 a 12 50	Western Bacon	
Spanish	0 00 a 0 00	(Smoked)	
do grs	7 00 a 8 00	Hams	20 a 21
Dry cod	7 a 7½	Middlings	9½ a 9¾
Flour, per bbl,		Shoulders	8½ a 9
North'n Family	8 50 a 11 50	Dry Salted	
Superfine	6 50 a 7 00	Middlings	8½ a 8½
Ex Super	7 50 a 8 75	Shoulders	6½ a 7
North Carolina,		Lard, N. C.	12½ a 12½
Family	10 00 a 10 50	do Northern	9 a 10
Superfine	7 75 a 8 25	Butter, N C	15 a 29
Extra, per lb	6 a 7	do Northern	15 a 35
Gunny Bags	25 a 27	Cheese	15 a 18
Guano, Peruvian,		Pork, Northern, per bbl	
Per ton	00 00 a 85 00	City Mess	00 a 16 50
Grain, per bushel,		Thin	00 00 a 14 75
Corn	89 a 92	Rump	00 00 a 11 50
Oats	70 a 75	Salt, Liverpool,	
Peas, Cow	1 00 a 0 00	bag 2 bush	1 50 a 2 00
Rice,	9 a 10	Liverpool, sack, ground	
Carolina	8½ a 9	cargo	0 00 a 0 00
Hides, per lb,		Fremstore	0 00 a 1 60
Green	6½ a 7	American	0 00 a 1 70
Dry	14 a 15	Sugar, per lb,	
Hay, per 100 lbs,		Porto Rico	11½ a 00
Eastern	0 00 a 1 85	C	11½ a 00
Northern	a 1 75	B	a 12
Iron, per lb,		A	12½ a 13
English, assort'd	6 a 8	Crushed	11½ a 00
American, refined	5 a 10	Soap, per lb,	
American,		Northern	5½ a 6
Swedes	9 a 00	Shingles, per M,	
Swede	8 a 00	Common	2 25 a 2 50
Hoop		Sawed	3 00 a 4 00
Cotton	14 00 a 15 00	Staves, per M,	
Liquors, per gal, (duty)		W. O. hhd	00 a 00 00
Whiskey	1 25 a 4 00	R. O. hhd	00 a 00 00
Brandy	2 00 a 5 00	Timber, per M,	
N. E. Rum	2 00 a 3 00	Shipping	0 00 a 0 00
Gin	4 00 a 4 00	Mill, p box	12 00 a 18 50
Molasses	0 00 a 0 00	Mill, flat	8 00 a 12 00
do Barbadoes	0 00 a 0 00	Mill, int to sea	12 a 6 00
do Cuba	2 25 a 3 50	Tallow per lb	10 a 11

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS,

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, February 13, 1873.

THE WEEK.—Trade in our merchandise markets, as well as the naval stores market in a regular way, has been very quiet during the past week. Spirits Turpentine and rosins have shown but little movement of importance and prices have declined materially. There has been only a moderate movement in provisions, with an easy market early in the week, but better prices for the past day or so. Groceries have been quiet, but the prices of staples were well sustained. Cotton has been in very light request with a decline of ¼ to ½ cents. The local money market has shown a closer working, but the Banks will take up all the acceptable paper offering at the usual discount rates. The change in prices of the leading articles and the special features of the week are reviewed as follows:

COTTON—The market has been very dull and depressed during the past week and, although closing with a steadier tone, and in fact showing some reaction, there was a decline on Monday of ¼ to ½ of a cent. The New York Financial Chronicle explains the downward movement as follows: The causes have been various, but most conspicuous among them has been the dullness and depression at Liverpool and Manchester. This has been a great disappointment to shippers who seem to have believed that the comparatively small stocks of American cotton in foreign markets, and the firmness of prices in this, and other home markets would at least have the effect of holding Liverpool steady, even if the market did not advance. The liberal receipts at some ports was probably the immediate cause of the depression at Liverpool and the downward turn there reacted upon this market, resulting in a loss of speculative confidence and increased offerings of lots held on speculation. The receipts at our port for the week were 861 bales, but the exports were about equal and the stock shows but little movement.

The cotton movement for the week as compared with last week shows an increase in receipts and a decrease in exports. The receipts at all the ports for the week were 126,521 bales against 111,616 bales last week, 135,493 bales the previous week, and 136,225 bales three weeks since. The total receipts since September 1st, 1872, are 2,379,826 bales, against 2,003,053 for the corresponding period of the previous year, showing an increase since September 1st, 1872, of 376,773 bales. The exports from all the ports for the week were 80,564 bales, against 53,630 bales the same date last year.—The total exports for the expired portion of the cotton year are 1,334,264 bales, against 1,075,027 bales for same time last year. The stock at all the ports is 546,995 bales, against 575,407 bales for same date last year.—The stocks at the interior towns are 85,033 bales, against 88,051 bales last year. The stock of cotton in Liverpool is 445,000 bales, against 499,000 bales last year. The amount of American cotton afloat for Great Britain is 296,000 bales, against 202,000 bales last year. The amount of Indian cotton afloat for Europe is 105,000 bales, against 261,000 bales last year.

The sales for the week will reach 200 bales as follows: 16, 16½, 16¾, 17, 17¼, 17½, 17¾, 18, 18¼, 18½, 18,, 19@19½ cents ₱ lb. We quote as follows:

Ordinary	16 cents.
Good Ordinary	17 "
Low Middling	18 "
Strict Low Middling	18,@18, "
Middling	19½@19, "
Strict Middling	19½@20 "

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The Spirits Turpentine market of the week has been so inactive, and with so few transactions that it has barely sustained the name of market. The first day of our review (Friday) the market showed some animation of nothing and 65 cents ruled the transactions; Saturday, however, under the adverse advices from the Northern market our market assumed a drowsical state and remained without transactions of note up to Wednesday morning, when it relaxed and conceded 1½ cent. To-day, Thursday, at the time of closing our writing there is nothing whatever doing in the way of sales, but the market shows an improved tone and holders are asking higher figures. The stock of Spirits Turpentine held in first hands is quite small and the amount offering sale is very limited. The receipts for the week show a small falling off but the exports have been about equal to the receipts and there is little if any movement of importance in the stock. The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	303 casks at 65 cts. ₱ gal.		
Saturday	56	" "	65 " "
Monday	No sales reported.		
Tuesday	"	"	"
Wednesday	33 casks at 63½ cts. ₱ gal.		
Thursday	52	" "	63½ " "

CRUDE TURPENTINE—This article has passed through another week without experiencing any fluctuations or changes of prices. The daily receipts have been quite heavy, but not equal to the demands, and the market has ruled very firm, with a tendency rather in favor of buyers. The demands of distillers for manufacturing purposes is quite large and receipts are quickly disposed of at the highest market rate. The receipts for the week, 2,622 bbls., against 3,802 bbls. for last week, are a decrease of 1,180 bbls. The exports were of no important value and the stock in market will not exceed 1,500 bbls. The market closes firm at $3 25 for hard, $5 25 for yellow dip and $5 25 for virgin, the latter subject to a deduction of 1-5th. The receipts and sales for the week were as the following table will show:

	Yellow		
	Bbls.	Hard.	Dip. Virgin.
Friday	370	$3 25	5 25 5 25
Saturday	382	3 25	5 25 5 25
Monday	566	3 25	5 25 5 25
Tuesday	732	3 25	5 25 5 25
Wednesday	410	3 25	5 25 5 25
Thursday	162	3 25	5 25 5 25

TAR—The market opened this week with a firmer tone and Saturday morning advanced 10 cents. During the remainder of the week the market has ruled very quiet and firm with quick sales of all offered at the ruling quotations. The receipts for the week 726 bbls. against 873 bbls for last week is a decrease of 147 bbls. The exports were upwards of 1,000 bbls. and the stock in market is about 2,000 bbls. The market closes firm at $2,90 ₱ bbl. The following table contains the receipts and sales for the week:

Friday	128 bbls. at	2 80	per bbl.
do	50 "	2 95	" "
Saturday	130 "	2 85	" "
do	90 "	2 90	" "
Monday	214 "	2 90	" "
do	25 "	2 95	" "
Tuesday	85 "	2 90	" "
Wednesday	28 "	2 90	" "
Thursday	32 "	2 90	" "

* In order.

ROSIN.—We have nothing favorable to mention of the market during the past week. The amount of transactions have compared favorably with any week for several past, in point of number, but, as regards prices, has been quite the reverse. On Friday strained opened very quiet. Buyers were offering freely the previous days' rates, $2 90, but sellers were asking advanced figures. In strained there no transactions, but a mixed lot of several grades were sold at figures ranging from $3 to $5. Saturday the market was more active, and transactions of 1,000 barrels were made at $2 90. Futures were also dealt in, and 1,000 barrels were sold for February delivery, buyers' option, at $3, an advance of 10 cents. Monday the firmness noticeable at the close of Saturday's business had subsided, and the market gave way 10 cents. Tuesday and Wednesday the sales were confined to mixed lots of No. 2 extra, No. 2 Pale, and extra Pales at figures from $3 to $5. To-day (Thursday) at the close of our report the market has reacted and advanced 10 cents. No. 2 Of this grade there has been considerable movement, but prices have been very irregular and no market quotations have been established. No. 1 There has also existed a fair enquiry with occasional sales at previous quotations. Pales have also shown considerable movement at full quotations of last week $4@$4 50. The receipts for the week, 9,702 bbls., against 13,726 bbls. for last week, are a falling off of 3,964 bbls. The exports have been upwards of 18,000 bbls. and the stock in market is, in round numbers, about 85,000 bbls.

The following are the sales for the week:

Friday, Feb. 7—Sales of 355 bbls. at $3 for No. 2, $4 for Pale, $4 50, $4 75@$5 for extra Pale.

Saturday, Feb. 8—Sales of 1,000 bbls. strained on spot at $2 90 and 1,000 bbls. do., February delivery, buyers' option, at $3 per bbl.

Monday, Feb. 10—Sales of 412 bbls at $2 90 for Strained.

Tuesday, Feb. 11—Sales 223 bbls. at $3 for low No. 2, $4 50@$5 for extra Pale.

Wednesday, Feb. 12—Sales of 123 bbls. No. 2 at $3 and 200 bbls. mixed lot of extra No. 2 and low No. 1 at at $3 15.

Thursday, Feb. 13—Sales of 1,000 bbls. Strained at $3 and 686 bbls. No. 1 at $3 25 per bbl.

GRAIN.—Corn.—During the past week the grain market has been very quiet and steady, with few if any changes in prices. Without cargo arrivals the market in this line has been without transactions, but dealers quote it firm at last sales, 77½ cents. From store there has existed the usual demand from the country trade as well as the regular local consuptive want, and prices have ruled unchanged. The receipts for the week, 9,731 bushels, against 27,803 bushels for last week, is a falling off of 19,072 bushels, and from all sources were as follows: From Baltimore, 4,276 bushels; from New York, 1,900 bushels; per schooner Ben, 2,500 bushels, and by Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, 475 bushels. Dealers are selling from store at 85 cents for mixed, and 90 cents for white mealing, ₱ bushel, highest figures including sacks.—Oats.—The receipts were upwards of 2,000 bushels. The market is firm with free transactions from store at 67½@70 cents ₱ bushel, sacks included.—Peas.—The market for all kinds of this grain is also stronger, and we note a small advance on previous quotations. There is, however, very light demands, as also small stock and receipts. We quote as selling from store as follows: $1 35@$1 40 for cow, $1 35@$1 40 for clay, and $1 60@$1 75 for white, ₱ bushel.—Rice.—There is a fair stock in market, but prices are high. Sells from store in bbls. and tierces at 8¾ to 9 cents ₱ lb.

FLOUR—There are no new developments in the market for this article.—There exists a fair demand from the trade, and prices continue to be maintained, but the feeling in the market is not strong and the tendency is rather in favor of buyers. We refer to our table of wholesale prices for quotations of both Northern and State brands.

PROVISIONS—In provisions during the week there has been some activity displayed, and sales of a few bulk lots. The advance of the Baltimore and Western market has given rather a better tone to our market and dealers are holding firm at our quotations. The receipts of North Carolina bacon have been of little importance, and, with no stock in market, our quotations are given only on a nominal basis. We quote N. C. bacon as follows: 10½@11 cents for shoulders, 13@13½ cents for sides, 13@13½ cents for hog round, 17@20 cents for hams. We quote *Western smoked* meat as follows: 7@7½ cents for shoulders, 9@9½ cents for sides, 17@18 cents for hams. *Dry salted* is in good stock and sells as follows: 6@6½ cents for shoulders, 8@8½ cents for sides.—Lard.—North Carolina lard is scarce and wanted. Sells at 12@12½ cents ₱ lb. Northern steam refined, in buckets and tubs, sells at 10½@11½ cents ₱ lb.

CORN MEAL—This article has undergone no apparent change of quotation. The usual demand exists and we notice that the city mills are busily supplying the trade at 90 @ 95 cents from store ₱ bushel, sacks included.

CATTLE—There is only a moderately fair demand for live stock existing in the cattle market at present, and butcher's wants are confined principally to such as will meet their immediate necessities. A good drove of beeves will bring 6½ @ 7 cents ₱ lb. on hoof. Sheep are brought in very sparingly. For these there is only a light demand and butchers pay from $2 to $3, as ₱ quality.

POULTRY—The market is in good supply of all kinds of fowls. Chickens sell at 75 @ 80 cents ₱ pair for grown fowls and 50 @ 60 cents for young. Ducks bring $1 @ $1 25 ₱ pair. Turkeys are coming in very slowly and sell at $1 25 @ $2, as per quality.

SALT—The market is in good stock of American and Liverpool. There exists a fair demand and dealers are selling from store at $1 50 ₱ sack.

LUMBER.—There is a heavy business doing in the shipping trade both coastwise and to foreign countries. Our city mills are selling at the following rates:

RATES—PER 1,000 FEET.

Ordinary assortment, Cuba cargoes	$10 00@$23 00
" Hayti cargoes	00 00@23 00
Full cargo wide Boards	25 00@30 00
" flooring boards, rough	00 00@26 00
Ship Stuff as per specifications	28 00@30 00
Deals, 3 by 9	28 00@23 00

IRON BANDS AND TIES FOR COTTON.—Are in good demand and fair stock. Sells as follows:

Anchor Ties, Buckle Ties, Side Slot Ties, Arrow Ties, 9 cents. } 8½ cents.

EGGS—The market is well supplied. Dealers will purchase at 22½ @ 25 cents ₱ dozen by the quantity.

PEANUTS—The market has somewhat assumed a firmer tone and a little more disposition is manifested among the trade to buy, but prices generally have ruled unchanged. The receipts are large but the exports are comparatively light and the stock here has been slightly increased. Dealers are purchasing at the following rates:

Ordinary	$ 65 to 75
Prime	85 to 1 00
Extra Prime	1 00 to 1 05
Fancy	1 20 to 1 30

BARRELS—The market for barrels has experienced no visible changes of quotations for some time past. The receipts are very light, but the demand is limited and the stock in market is sufficiently large to meet the wants of purchasers. Sells as follows: Second hand country as they run, $2 25@$2 50; selected and new $2 60; New York second hand, $2 70@$2 75, and $3 for new.

HAY—During the past week no bulk transactions have occurred in the market. The receipts were quite small and the stock in market shows a light reduction. We quote as selling from wharf and store as follows:

	Wharf.	Store.
Penn. Timothy	$1 70	$1 75 @ 1 85
New York	1 70	1 75 @ 1 85
Eastern		1 80 @ 1 85

WOOD—The stock of wood is large, but prices are well up. Oak and ash are in fair supply, but pine is very scarce and wanted. Sells from flats by the cord and in large quantities at the following quotations:

Pine	$3 25@3 50
Swamp Ash	4 00
Split Ash	4 00@4 25
Oak	4 25@5 00
Blackjack	4 75@5 00

SHINGLES—The trade in this article is confined principally to exporters, who pay for contract orders $6@$8, and $3 25@$5 for common ₱ M.

TIMBER.—During the week she Timber market has shown a firmer tone. Several rafts have arrived, as well as some large lots of choice articles by rail, which have been placed on market, and commanded our highest figures given below. The city mills will purchases at the following rates:

Extra Prime Mill Timber per Railroad	$16 00@19 00
Prime Mill per railroad	$15 00@16 00
Extra River Timber	$12 00@15 00
Prime River Timber	$10 00@12 50
Common Mill	$ 9 00@11

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1873.

From the Raleigh News.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5, 1873.

The motion to reconsider the vote by which the proposition for the county of Gilliam was indefinitely postponed was laid on the table, on motion of Hyman, colored.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. McCauley, a bill to amend the charter of the town of Monroe, Union county.

By the same, a bill declaring certain acts of State officers a misdemeanor.

By Mr. Dunham, a bill to incorporate the Cape Fear and Neuse River Steamboat Company. Referred.

CALENDAR.

Senate resolution relieving W. W. Holden of the political disqualifications imposed upon him by the High Court of Impeachment.

On the motion of Mr. Murphy to postpone the further consideration of the resolution till Monday next, and be referred to the Judiciary Committee, Mr. Love called the previous question, and upon this motion Mr. Avera demanded the yeas and nays.

The call for the previous question was not sustained.

The motion of Mr. Murphy to refer to the Judiciary Committee, withdrawing the day named for its consideration, prevailed.

SPECIAL ORDER.

At 11½ o'clock, the Constitutional Amendments were taken up and considered.

Mr. Grandy occupied the floor in opposition, stating that he had been misrepresented in the statement, that he was opposed to Constitutional Amendments, but he was opposed to any alterations or amendments to that instrument at this time. It was not important, and the people did not demand a change. If there were imperfections in the Constitution, he would rather stand by them than to "fly to evils he knew not of," as this bill proposes. He referred to the clause in the Constitution providing how it shall be changed or amended, and argued that the eighteen bills now offered were not in accordance therewith. He was here interrupted by Mr. Morehead, of Guilford, who asked if he would vote for the original bill. Mr. Grandy—no, sir. He thought the passage of the original bill was calculated to uproot the whole government of the State. To support the amendments, as they appear, he thought would be antagonistic to the law now existing, and would necessarily lead to revolution. A violation of one part was a violation of the whole, and he counseled Senators to avoid the dangerous ground they were treading.

Mr. Morehead, of Guilford, regretted to see that the Senator from Pasquotank desired to make this a question of party issue. He saw no reason for it, and while he regretted it, yet, as a politician, he would prefer they would take it a party issue. He called the attention of the Senator to the Constitution to show that in offering these amendments that instrument had been complied with strictly to the letter.—All had been done that the law contemplated.

These amendments could be passed on concurrent resolutions, and he would refer him to the expressed opinion of the best lawyer in the Republican party, Hon. S. F. Phillips on the subject.

He did not believe the Senator's objections to the amendments were serious, but from the objections that have been raised by men of his party to propose any Constitutional amendment at any time. He would say to the gentlemen that the Republican party in the East might oppose, in a body, the Constitutional amendments, but not so in the West. In his Senatorial District were many Republicans, some of the best men in the District, and he knew their sentiments in regard to these questions, and he would again say that as a partisan measure he hoped every Republican on this floor would vote against the proposed amendments.

The amendment now under consideration is simply to strike out the clause relating to the public debt. It was discussed in the committee room, and every Republican lawyer had expressed himself in favor of it. It was strictly legal, &c., &c.

Mr. Grandy said his book of Constitutions did not read as the Senator's from Guilford. He would ask if the General Assembly passed eighteen bills. [Answered by the Senator from Guilford. There were eighteen amendments offered.] He could not see to it. He was not here to make party capital. If his people did not like his course, and did not vote for him again, he could remain at home. It would be better for the Republican party to sink than for these constitutional amendments to pass; better there should be no party than a revolution, and he thought a revolution would inevitably follow if this sacred instrument, the Constitution, was tampered with. The present Constitution was as good a one as North Carolina ever had, and the people enjoyed more rights and privileges under it than ever before, and now to change it would bring upon us another revolution.

Mr. Gudger said he was a friend to the bill, but opposed to the war. He was satisfied with the one he had just passed through, and if the gentlemen (Mr. Grandy) could show the strength of his argument, he would take pleasure in going with him, but he was not to be frightened by this old Republican dodge of the cry of war. It was the known policy of the Republican party to resort to these alarming subterfuges. He read from the Constitution to show that the amendments proposed were in strict accordance with law. He was ready now and here to lay violent (?) hands on this organic law, and knew he would feel better in doing so.

Harris, col., thought the matter under discussion was one of great importance, and as he wanted to vote understandingly, moved to have the amendments print d. He would say that in this matter he did not propose to act as a partisan, but for the best interests of his country, and wanted no more elections than we could possibly get along with. If the passage of the amendments required an election next Summer, he would vote against them.

Mr. Welch said it was merely quibbling for members to talk about printing the bill when nearly every newspaper in this State has kept them as standing matter in their columns.

On motion of Mr. Morehead, of Guilford, the further consideration of the amendment was postponed till to-morrow.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The consideration of the Agricultural Bill came up, and the question first recurred on the amendment of Mr. Merrimon. The amendment provides that the salaries of the proposed Commissioners be paid out of the fund appropriated to the Geological survey, allowing them $1,200 each for their services.

Mr. Merrimon said that in his remarks yesterday on this amendment he meant no reflection on the integrity or honest purpose of the State Geologist, and hoped it would not be so considered. He called the yeas and nays on the amendment.

Mr. Murphy addressed the Senate at considerable length in opposition to the amendment. Rather than reduce the appropriation for Geological purposes he would vote to increase it. He defended the Geologist against the declictions of duty charged by some Senators, and believed, and had reason to know, he had discharged his difficult duties acceptably to the people. He insisted upon his translations and friends withdrawing their objection to this important measure.

Mr. Love said he had been misrepresented in stating he was opposed to the State Geologist—it was the office he was after. Pending the discussion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5.

By Mr. Rhodes, a bill to create a Mechanics' and Laborers' lien law. Referred.

By Mr. Jones, of Tyrrell, a resolution of instruction to our representatives in Congress. Calendar.

The Senate Amnesty bill was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Bennett, its consideration was postponed until to-day week.

On motion of Mr. Johns, the resolution appointing W. D. Rowe Keeper of the Capitol, with a salary of $500 per year, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Bowman, the resolution was postponed for one week.

On motion of Mr. Bowman, the Senate resolution adjourning on the 17th inst. was taken up.

[This matter created a debate of a character which usually attends propositions of this kind at this stage of the session.]

The resolution was adopted, after being amended by Mr. Gudger to read "15th," instead of "17th" inst., by a vote of yeas 88, nays 10.

The resolution paying James McQueen, of Robeson county, the full amount of the reward offered for the apprehension of Boss Strong, one of the Robeson county outlaws, was taken up.

Messrs. Norment, McNeill, Gorman and Bennett advocated the resolution.

After debate the resolution passed its several readings.

The bill to amend the act creating a Mechanics' and Laborers' Lien Law, was taken up.

The substitute offered by the committee was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Gorman, the bill was postponed until Tuesday, and ordered to be printed.

The bill to amend chapter 185, laws of 1871-72 was taken up. [Allows voting by certificates.]

Mr. Jones, of Caldwell, moved to table. Lost—yeas 29, nays 68.

On motion, the bill was postponed until to-morrow week.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 6, 1872.

On motion of Mr. Ellis, of Columbus, the school bill was made the special order for Monday next at 11 o'clock, and each succeeding day, till disposed of.

ANOTHER CHARACTERISTIC "MESSAGE."

The following message was received from the Governor:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
Raleigh, Feb. 6, 1873. }

To the Honorable the General Assembly:

I have the honor to transmit herewith for your consideration a elaborate report from the Board of Public Charities, which I have read with a great deal of pleasure, to make some suggestion, stat ments of fact, and wherein I do not recommend the adoption of the Board, but only charg. it, for your consideration, which I commend to your favorable consideration.

Very respectfully,
TOD R. CALDWELL.

Mr. Dunn moved that the message be received, laid on the table and that the report be received.

Mr. Love did not think this the better course to be pursued. He regarded the message as placed before them as a curiosity; and while he did not think it such as a Governor should send to a legislative body, it was not sufficiently offensive to call for such action.

Mr. Norwood considered the message as the emanation of a little spirit, and hoped no notice would be taken of it. He knew the Governor well, better, he thought, than to know him either as a Governor should send to a legislative body, or as such as would call for such action.

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